Social Conditions - 1921.
Improvement of.

Program Is Announced For Alabama Conference of Social Work In State

Advertiser 5/9/21.

The Alabama Conference of Social Work which meets here on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday, May 15, 16 and 17, makes a new epoch in a larger social program for all people in the state and the quality of the speakers and of the subject matter of the program justifies this claim, according to Mrs. L. B. Bush, director of the state welfare department.

The opening session to be held in the First Baptist church at 8 o'clock on Sunday evening will be featured by an address on "The Faith of a Social Worker," by Owen R. Lovejoy of New York and an address on "The Civic Factors in Child Welfare," by C. C. Carstens, a leading expert in the field of child care. For this occasion Prof. T. C. Calloway will offer a special musical program assisted by the choir of the First Baptist church and the Baraca Chorus of forty men. Dr. Morris Newfield, president of the conference will be in charge of the program. Dr. R. H. McCaslin will offer the invocation and Judge J. Lee Holloway will make the address of welcome.

The Monday session will be given over to the children's division of the conference. At this time addresses will be made by Judge Samuel D. Murphy of the juvenile court of Jefferson county, J. B. Greene, general secretary of the Alabama Sunday School Association and other leading state workers.

In the afternoon at 2:30 the rural division will meet. Among the speakers for this meeting are Dr. Spright Dowell, president of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, John W. Abercrombie state superintendent of education and Prof. James S. Thomas of the University of Alabama.

On Mondal evening at 8 o'clock the department of health will present Dr. S. W. Welch, chairman of the state board of health, Dr. Arthur McCormack of Kentucky State Board of Health and Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the University of Missouri.

The closing section of the conferences will be that of the division of institutions and agencies. This meeting will be addressed by Dr. W. D. Partlow of the Bryce Hospital, Tuscalossa, C. B. Rogers of the state board of control and economy; Dr. O. F. Lewis of the American Prison Association, Joseph Logan of the American Red Cross and Dr. George Eaves of the State Tuberculosis Association.

All section meetings will be held in the Baraca class room of the First Presbyterian church.

The superintendent and local members of the Masonic Home have arranged to give the members of the conference an auto trip to their institution at 3 o'clock on Tuesday afternoon. Cars will leave from the Exchange Hotel.

Sunday Evening Program

Organ solo—Prof. T. C. Calloway.

Song—Baraca Chorus.

Invocation—Dr. R. H. McCaslin, pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Montgomery.

Address of welcome, Judge J. Lee Holloway.

President's address, Rabbi M. Newfield, Birmingham, Ala.

"The Faith of the Social Worker,"—Owen R. Lovejoy, general secretary, national child labor committee, New York.

Music—Baraca Quartette.

"Civic Factors in Child Welfare,"—C. C. Carstens, director of the national child welfare association of New York.

Benediction.

Department I—Children

Monday morning session, 10:30 a. m. to 12:30 p. m.

Mrs. L. B. Bush, Director Alabama Child Welfare Department, presiding. Subject. "Strengthening Coordination Among the Children's Agencies of Alabama".

1. Repairing Families: Judge S. D. Murphy, Juvenile Court, Birmingham, Ala.

The relation of the court to the other social agencies.

Discussion led by, Judge J. Lee Holloway, Juvenile Court, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. Lemuel B. Green, Child Welfare Department, Montgomery, Ala.; Miss Miss Mabel Crocheron, Probation Officer, Gadsden, Ala.; Miss Sarah Axford, Alabama Children's Aid Society Birmingham, Ala.

2. Keeping Famalies Fit. Community Program in Action, Mr. Harry L Hopkins, Manager Southern Division, American Red Cross, Atlanta, Ga.

3. Methods and Machinery of Preventive Agencies (churches, schools, American Red Cross, Boy's Clubs, Y M. C. A., and Y. W. C. A.) in the Predelinquent and Pre-dependent Period: Mr. J. B. Greene Superintendent, Alabama Sunday School Association, Montgomery, Ala.

Discussion of 1 and 3 led by: Dr. George Lang, University of Alabama; Mrs. Louise R. Jolly, Secretary Associated Charities, Florence, Ala.; Miss Gay Shepperson, State Representative American Red Cross, Atlanta, Ga.; Mr. J. W. Kight, Secretary, Y. M. C. A., Montgomery, Ala.

4. Architects of Childhood: The Permanent Custodial care of Children: 1. The Institutions' Needs of a Social History of Each Child at Entrance; Mr. D. M. Weakley, Superintendent Alabama Boys' Industrial School. 2. Broadening the Service of the Orphanages, Dr. Lee Bidgood, Dean School of Economics, University, Ala.; 3. Filling in the Gaps, Rlaph S. Barrow, Alabama Children's Aid Society, Birmingham, Ala.

Discussion led by: Miss Lannie L. Barnes, Institution Agent, State Child Welfare Department, Montgomery, Ala.; Mr. H. T. Strout Superintendent Alabama Methodist Orphanage, Selma, Ala.; Mr. J. W. Stewart, Superintendent Louise Short Baptist Home, Evergreen, Ala.

Alabama

DEPARTMENT II. RURAL

Monday afternoon, 2:30 o'clock—Subject: Problems of Social Welfare. Miss Sarah E. Luther, Director, exceptional Education, Montgomery, presiding.

1. An Adequate Social Welfare Program for Alabama, Dr. Spright Dowell, president, Alabama Polytechnic Institute, Auburn.

Discussion: Miss Mary Feminear State Home Demonstration Agent, Auburn. Dr. C. H. Pratt, Pastor, Trinity Presbyterian Chruch, Montgomery. Miss Jessie Marriner, State Board of Health.

2. The Socializing Aspects of the State Educational Program, Dr. John W. Abercrombie, State Superintendent of Education.

Duscussion: Miss Mary Woodruff, Director, School and Community Betterment. Hugh A. Grant, Director, Industrial Rehabilitation. Sarah E. Luther, Director, Exceptional Education.

3. The School. The Primary Unit in Rural Social Welfare Work, Professor James S. Thomas, Director, Extension Department, University.

Discussion: A. F. Harman, County Superintendent of Education, Montgomery, Alabama. J. B. Hobdy, Director, Vocational Education. Elizabeth Fonde, Secretary, Alabama Conference Social Work, Mobile, Alabama.

4. Village Social Welfare: (a) The T. C. I. Schools, J. C. Blackwell, Superintendent, T. C. I. Schools Birmingham. (b) In Cotton Mill Villages, Joseph J. Bradley, Superintendent, Merrimack Mill, Huntsville.

5. Recreation and Physical Education: A Beginning in Shelby County, Miss Myrtle Brooke, Alabama Girls' Technical Institute and College for Women, Montevallo, Alabama.

Discussion: O. C. Bird, State Director, Physical Education, Alabama State Board, Miss Virginia Handley, American Red Cross, Atlanta, Georgia.

DEPARTMENT III, HEALTH.

Monday evening, May 16, 1921, 8:00 o'clock—Dr. M. Y. Dabney, Birmingham, Alabama, Director Jefferson County Medical Association.

1. Social Aspect of Public Health Work in Alabama, Dr. Samuel W. Welch, Alabama State Board of Health.

2. Social Aspect of Public Health Work in South, Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, Kentucky State Board of Health

3. Social Aspect of Public Health Work in United States, Dr. M. P. Ravenel, University of Missouri.

DEPARTMENT IV, INSTITUTIONS AND AGENCIES.

Tuesday morning session.—Ralph Barrow, Superintendent Alabama Children's Aid Society, Presiding.

1. Mental Defectives, Recognition of their special needs, Dr. W. D. Partlow, Superintendent Bryce Hospital, Tuscaloosa, Alabama.

2. Purpose of this Administration in Treatment of Crime, C. B. Rogers, President, Alabama Board of Control.

3. Modern movements in the Treatment of Crime Along Preventive as well as Curative Lines, Dr. O. F. Lewis, General Secretary, The American Prison Association.

4. The Red Cross and Alabama Communities, Joseph Logan, Assistant Manager, A. R. C., Atlanta, Georgia.

5. Alabama Tuberculosis Association, Dr. George Daves, Superintendent, Birmingham, Alabama.

CONFERENCE OF ALABAMA SOCIAL WORKERS IS HELD

Officers Elected Monday Morning; Rural Problems of Social Welfare Discussed; Adequate Social Welfare Program Is Urged by Auburn Man; Meeting Continues Today

Montgomery advertiser 5/17/21.

In addition to the addresses at the morning session, officers of the Alabama Conference of Social Work were elected at the business session Monday morning, as follows: Dr. M. Newfield of Birmingham, president; Fred Ball, of Montgomery, first vice-president; Donald Comer, Birmingham, second vice-president; Mrs. Vera Austelle, Decatur, third vice-president; Miss Elizabeth Fondle, Mobile, secretary; Vernon Merritt, Montgomery, treasurer; Dr. George Eaves, Birmingham, and Julius T. Wright of Mobile members at large. All these are officers who had served temporarily since the organization of the conference, with the exception of Mr. Wright, who was elected to fill a vacancy created by the resignation of Horace Turner of Mobile, as member at large. The nominating committee for the election was composed of Judge J. Lee Holloway, Mrs. W. L. Murdock and H. D. Cullen.

Monday afternoon's session of the conference was given over to a consideration of rural problems of social welfare, Miss Sarah E. Luther, director of exceptional education of the state department of education, presiding.

Miss Luther at the opening of the session spoke of the problem confronting social welfare work in the rural districts, which she characterized as a need of arousing "social consciousness" on the part of the rural population. She declared that in the country sections human contact between individuals is not as well developed as it should be, and that one of the first necessities of welfare work is to arouse the social instinct and social consciousness among country people. "People in the rural districts" she said, "have not awakened to the fact that the highest development does not come to man as an individual, but through his contact with his neighbors as a unit in a common social system".

Following Miss Luther, E. D. Stiver, of the Alabama Polytechnic Institute, spoke on securing an adequate social welfare program for Alabama.

This address was rated among the best of the day. Mr. Stivers declared that the old theory of the country as an ideal place to live in, about which so many lines of prose and poetry has been written, is today an exploded fallacy. He pointed out that modern conveniences have not becme established in home life in the country to anything like the same extent as in the city, and that the rural districts have not received their share of the general increase in the comforts of life to the same extent as the urban population.

The first esssential to a sound social program in the rural districts is the assuring of a decent income to the farmer in return for his work, Mr. Stivers stated; and he rediculed those individuals who criticize farmers for owning automobiles, as though "the farmer" were a distinct sub-species of the human race, who has no business doing anything except tilling the soil. Until stable economic conditions are established for the farmer, and an adequate income assured in return for his effort, development of social program cannot be fully developed, he said.

Mr. Stivers also urged the need of better roads for rural Alabama, placing them even ahead of schools, which he said, would naturally follow an adequate road system.

Miss Mary Feminear, state home demonstration agent, gave an account of the home demonstration work which is being carried on throughout the state, in educating girls and women on the farms in better methods of looking after the home.

Miss Jesse Marriner, of the state board of health, urged the need of establishing some system where better care can be taken of expectant mothers in the rural districts.

Dr. John W. Abercrombie, state superintendent of education gave an account of the present system of education, describing the work of the various departments. He declared that the educational laws of Alabama today are being studied in other states as a model.

Miss Mary Woodruff urged the need of establishing the country school house as a community center for rural activities.

Miss Elizabeth Fondle of Mobile, spoke on rural schools, and the need of consolidation.

J. B. Hobdy, director of vocational education of the state department of education, told of the educational work which is being undertaken in the rural districts, mentioning among other phases the evening schools for grown people.

(OVER)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From over)

Miss Beryl Rogers gave an interesting account of the educational and welfare work being carried on by the Tennessee Coal and Iron Company, and an address of a similar nature was given by C. V. Fain, representing the Merrimack Cotton Mill at Huntsville, who spoke on educational work in cotton mill villages.

The afternoon session closed with an address by O. C. Bird, state director of physical education, who outlined the need for recreation and physical development work in rural districts.

Addresses on various problems confronting the social worker, with discussion of the topics presented, marked the session of the Alabama Conference of Social Work, which met at the Baraca classroom on South Lawrence Street Monday morning. The session continued through the day, with luncheons shortly after noon by several of the bodies of social workers which combine to make the state conference.

A total of 121 delegates, 21 of which were from Montgomery, were registered for Monday morning's session.

Mrs. L. B. Bush, director of the Alabama Child Welfare Department, presided at the session, which was devoted to the subject of "Strengthening coordination among the children's agencies of Alabama." ....

Judge S. D. Murphy of the Birmingham Juvenile Court, delivered a brief address on the relation of the juvenile court to other social agencies. He expressed the opinion that work among children will be greatly benefitted when the public comes to look upon delinquent or homeless children as wards of the state, and provide ample funds through taxation to care for such children. He also favored a policy of having children placed in state institutions only through the juvenile court, and not through the agencies of the institutions themselves.

In the discussion which followed this address, Judge J. Lee Holloway gave an account of some features of the work of the Montgomery Juvenile Court, citing several instances where good results have been accomplished through its efforts. He mentioned that within the last six months nearly $5,000 has been collected by the court from parents for the support of children.

Miss Mabel Crocheron, probation officer at Gadsden, gave an interesting account of the work which is being accomplished there and like other speakers gave in detail several instances where family life had been restored through the efforts of juvenile officials.

Miss Sara Axford of the Alabama Children's Aid Society, at Birmingham, spoke on the need of organization of all counties under the juvenile court system as a means of helping the work of her organization.

Miss Gay Shepperson, representing the Red Cross, referred particularly to the beggar problem in the state. She experssed the opinion that this state is a favorite resort for beggars from the North who come South each winter to enjoy the climate, and return later with considerable cash in their pockets. She also referred to the opportunity offered social workers in assisting cases of feeble-minded children and tuberculosis.

J. B. Green, superintendent of the Alabama Sundaly School Association, spoke on the relation of the Sunday School to social work and its importance in building the character of a child. He declared that social preventive work among children is not only a great moral good but a sound business investment for any state or community.

Miss Louise R. Jolly, secretary of the Associated Charities at Florence, told of her work in social welfare in that community.

Mrs. Ophelia L. Amigah, superintendent of the Girls Training School, at Birmingham spoke strongly against the prevalence of divorce as one of the greatest agencies for starting children on the wrong road. She declared that unless something is done to check the practice the taxpayers of Alabama will have to go down deeper in their pockets to pay for the correction of delinquency. She also urged that where delinquent girls are committed to the Girls Training School, a full history of their misdeeds be sent along, as otherwise they almost invariabley state that they have done nothing which would require their being sent to such an institute.

Dr. C. C. Carstens, Director Child Welfare League of America, closed the morning session with an address in which he referred to the need of more cooperation from public schools as a preventive to delinquency among children. He stated that the relationship between the sexes should be given more careful attention in the high school and upper grammar grades and that the schools should recognize and accept their responsibility as agencies for social work.

Two very interesting addresses were delivered at session Monday night, one by Dr. Arthur T. McCormack of the Kentucky State Board of Health, and the second by Dr. M. P. Ravenel of the University of Mossouri.

Dr. M. Y. Dabney of Birmingham presided at the session and presented first Dr. S. W. Welch, state health officer, who expressed his appreciation at the presence of the two distinguished visitors from outside Alabama, and following this Dr. McCormack was presented.

This Kentuckian delivered an address which won for him an encore from the audience, illustrating his remarks with a series of humorous anecdotes which were new to Alabama and well received.

Dr. McCormack took a rap at the system of education in force in the South. He declared that there has been some argument as to whether it was borrowed from England or Holland, but that which ever country it may have been ought to be ashamed of it. The system, he stated, was based on pioneer conditions, where the early Americans who had carved out homes by hard work in a wilderness had but one object in education to teach their children to live without work.

FINAL SESSION CONFERENCE IS HELD TUESDAY

Attorney-advertiser 5/18/26

Closing Session of Welfare Workers Featured by Addresses on Institutions and Agencies Directly and Indirectly Connected With Work

DR. M'CORMACK SCORES THE MOVIE BUSINESS

Kentucky Man Advocates Home of Detention For Men as Well as Women; Next Meeting Place Left to Decision of the Executive Committee

The Alabama confernece of Social Work adjourned its meeting early Tuesday afternoon, after a final session featured by addresses on institutions and agencies directly or indirectly connected with social welfare work.

An inviation was extended to the state Mental Hygiene Association, to become a member of the Conference of Social Work, as a fifth unit in its make-up. Dr. W. D. Partlow, president of the Mental Hygeine Association, upon receipt of the invitation announced that he would urge its acceptance by the board of directors of the association, he being without authority to accept.

Among resolutions passed at the closing session was one which declares that "This Conference commends the zealous and efficient work of the administration of Governor Kilby, and his wise policies for the future social welfare of the people of the state".

Resolutions were also adopted thanking the pastor of the First Baptist Church and the president of the Baraca Class of the church, where the sessions of the conference were held; the local committee on arrangements, of which Judge J. Lee Holloway is chairman, and the Montgomery newspapers.

Mrs. L. B. Bush, director of the Alabama Child Welfare Department received the thanks of the association, through the president, for the energy and enthusiasm which she displayed in making the meeting of the conferene a csuccess.

Resolutions were also adopted placing the conference on record as favoring the strict enforcement of the birth registartion and compulsory school attendance laws; the establishment of a detention home for women having venereal disease, and of a reformatory for negro girls; and a revision of the marriage laws with the view of providing greater safetly for the home, no details being stated as to the proposed revision.

The time and place for the next meeting of the conference was left to the executive committee.

Among addresses delivered at Tuesday morning's session was that by O. B. Rogers, chairman of the state board of control and economy. An interesting feature of his address were statistics showing the number of inmates confined in various state institutions. These figures are as follows: convicts, 2,642; Boys Industrial School, (White) 344; Boys Industrial School (Negroes) 279; Girls Training School, 73; county jails, 738; Bryce Hospital (White Insane), 1,670; Searcey Hospital, (Colored Insane), 801; School for Deaf and Dumb (White), 192; School for Deaf and Dumb, (Negroes), 39; School for Blind (White), 84; Soldiers Home, 93; Girls Vocational School (White), 26; Almshouse, 1075; total 8,046.

In describing the prison system of the state, Mr. Rogers commended the indeterminate sentence plan, which he said, is giving very encouraging results.

In speaking of almshouses, he stated that "In most of the counties, the almshouses are a reproach. This is due in large part to the loose and haphazard system which prevails in their keeping. Too little attention is paid to this class by those in authority. The prevailing and accepted idea seems to be that anything is good enough for these unfortunates. Some counties are doing excellent work; others fair; but candor compels the statement that in a goodly majority of the counties of the state, these institutions are far from what they should be".

Mr. Rogers also spoke of the institution for mental inferiors to be erected at or near Tuscaloosa, at an initial cost of more than $100,000 and of the plans for the state penitentiary at Montgomery.

Another interesting address was delivered by Dr. W. D. Partlow, Superintendent of Bryce Hospital at Tuscaloosa. He laid especial stress upon the need f teaching mental hygiene to children as a means of preventing crimiality and degeneracy. He stated that a large part of the inmates of jails and almouses are mentally deficient, as a result of heredity and environments which might have been corrected had the cases received attention in time.

Dr. Arthur T. McCormack, of Kentucky, in a brief address scored the moving picture business, declaring that "It is a disgrace that so large a part of our children's education comes from moving pictures made by people who have neither morals, education, nor vision." He further stated that places of detention should be established for delinquent men as well as women.

Joseph Logan, assistant manager of the American Red Cross, gave an account of the work of the Red Cross since the war, and of its accomplishments on a peace program. He declared that the Red Vross intends in no way to supplant existing social welfare agencies, but to cooperate with and assist them.

Dr. Henry Boswell, of Mississippi, gave an interesting account of the traveling tuberculosis clinic which is doing educational work in Mississippi, showing films over he state, with addresses on the tuberculosis menace and its control. He emphasized the fact that the first essential to stamping out any disease is to arouse a public dread of it, such as has been the case with yellow fever.

In discussing this address S. W. Welch, state health officer, stated that it is the hope of his department to establish in Alabama a special tuberculosis bureau for fighting the disease and that the next legislature will be asked for funds for this purpose. He urged the need of establishing a health system in every county, and securing a complete health organization, as a first step in putting down disease.

Dr. George Faves, secretary of the Alabama Tuberculosis Commission, stated that the commission is almost ashamed of its record during the period of its existence, but that the state showed the proper spirit in establishing it. He expressed the opinion that its real place should be as a part of the state health department.

Dr. Glenn Andrews, state prison inspector, declared that Alabama is making progress in prison work, and today is not greatly behind older and richer states, some prisons in Alabama comparing favorably with the best elsewhere.

Toward the close of the session, Mrs. J. Brevard Jones, president of the Federation of Women's Clubs, who was in the audience was called to the front and presented to the conference by the president. She made a short talk in which she assured the social welfare workers of the cooperation of the organization of which she is head.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions, Improvement of Connecticut.

HARTFORD CONN COURANT
OCTOBER 17, 1921

MAKING SURVEY OF NEGRO POPULATION

National Urban League Directing Study of Conditions.

In an effort to reach a basis for "immediate and practical remedial programs" to meet the "situations developing out of the recent abnormal increase in the negro population, the apparent failure of adjustment of Southern negroes to New England life, as well as the recent complications following the decrease in employment," the Hartford Survey of Negro Population has been started in this city under the direction of the National Urban League. The survey has started its work by soliciting information from the various industries in the city as to the number of negroes employed, the kind of work they are engaged in, how long they have been employed and other data. Subsequently establishments where it is deemed necessary to secure more information will be visited. The survey will study the negro population, its housing, health, industrial relations, recreation facilities, religious organizations and other general internal community problems.

According to the circular which is being sent out the survey was begun at the instance of Hartford citizens, white and colored, who feel that the situation demands a thorough investigation. It is said that the chamber of commerce and the Hartford County Manufacturers' Association concur with the survey of the industrial situation.

The survey is under the direction of Charles S. Johnson and the headquarters are in the Old State House.

Social Condition - 1921
Improvement of.

Connecticutt

A COMMITTEE TO SUPERVISE NEGRO COMMUNITY NEEDS

NEW HAVEN CONN COURIER
JANUARY 13, 1921

Expert Makes Survey Of New Haven's 8,000 Colored Population.

SMALL PLAY FACILITIES

Congregational Church Does Much—26 Colored Lodges, Four Doctors, Four Dentists.

Miss Blanche L. Wright, who has been studying community service needs of the 8,000 colored people of New Haven for five weeks, closes her work Saturday. She is herself a colored woman, and a Journal-Courier reporter talked with her for half an hour and found her a gracious and refined persons. She was sent here by the national headquarters of community service and did work in the war camps.

The upshot of her visit is the appointment of this committee to supervise work among this people: Mrs. Charles R. Brown, Prof .John C. Tracy, George W. Crawford, Herman Scott, Mrs. I. N. Porter, Mrs. Mary Taylor (president of the Twentieth Century club, colored), Mrs. Emma Benton, Mrs. Judson Saunders, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Rev. H. O. Bowles and Rev. J. B. Farr. Their first meeting will be Friday next at 4:30 o'clock at the office of Donald A. Adams. On January 17 Miss Fletcher M. Howell will address the group. She is one of the editors of the "Crisis," the leading colored magazine.

Among the facts gleaned by Miss Wright as to local conditions, she reports a dearth of recreational facilities for the negro population. She speaks highly of the activities of Rev. E. F. Goin's church for children, women and youths. The three commercial pool rooms in the negro community she reports as under good supervision, and the movie theater. There are some 26 lodges; there are four colored dentists and four physicians, the practice of one being chiefly among whites.

In speaking of the plan to promote the welfare of colored citizens, a gentleman interested in them said yesterday: "A committee constituted of both races as is this one can be of great use, first in securing for the negroes certain facilities they should have in a recreational way and assuring them that they are not forgotten by the whites but have friends; and, secondly, in developing some leadership among them. If there could be even a half dozen scholarships provided, to be awarded by examination with some formalities, which would make possible an advanced education for exceptionally bright boys and girls, there might be kindled more ambition among New Haven colored youths to get up in the world. The whole community would be interested. The race cannot get up without intelligent and controlled leaders. Along with this opening of a future for the bookish ones, sympathetic interest would encourage hundreds of boys and girls to fit themselves for specific occupations where with time and advancement they would fill responsible posts. I do not forget that they are not to be coddled and they should be told that even now, there is no prejudice or other barrier to a colored boy reading good books, saving his money, learning a trade or business and securing the respect of all classes; yet with white friends occasionally meeting with them and advising them, the door of opportunity can be opened wider. The savings banks report that quite generally this people have deposits.

Social Condition - 1921.
Improvement of.

Delaware.

WELFARE WORK BY THE DUPONT DYE WORKS

New York [illegible]

Wilmington, Del.—During these days of industrial depression at Carneys Point N. J. The Dupont Dye Works, found it needful to form a Welfare committee in the community, and on December 12th 1920, the committee was formed, consisting of seven members, one of whom was a colored man, John W. Heath of Carneys Point, N. J.

He has done much good for his people over there. Mr. Heath has been with the Dupont Company for six years, and his advice is asked on every question touching the Negro labor connected with the Dupont Dye Works. Four to five hundred dollars for food and clothing passes through his office for the colored people each week.

Mr. Heath was born in the State of Virginia, but lived in Washington for a number of years,, where he has a beautiful home.

Social Condition – 1921.

District of Columbia.

Improvement of.

DOUGLASS COMMUNITY SERVICE ASSOCIATION

Washington Bee

Miss Jane Addams Speaks At Opening Of Membership Drive For Hull House For Washington.

1/29/21

The opening meeting in the membership drive for a Hull House for Washington was held at the Whitelaw Hotel on Wednesday evening, January 19, 1921. Miss Jane Addams, of Chicago, was the principal speaker at this meeting. Miss Addams spoke of the organization and activities at Hull House, with which work she has been actively associated for thirty-one years. She stated that a movement such as the Douglass Community Service Association had several distinct advantages in the District, because of the homogenous element, the great degree of intelligence in this city, as a result of the great university in our midst, and the large number of teachers in Washington. She said it required careful training for leadership of the right kind to study the conditions and derive therefrom the assets and liabilities of each community. By accomplishing these things a Hull House in Washington can fill a pressing need.

Commissioner Mabel Boardman made a short address in which she said she was in entire sympathy with the plan and purpose, and urged the sponsors for the Hull House to call on her if help is needed.

Judge Kathyrn Sellers, of the Juvenile Court, spoke in favor of the movement and said she hoped the Hull House would soon become a reality. Dr. Emmett J. Scott, of Howard University, declared the proposed Hull House would open up a splendid opportunity for the development of a constructive social and recreational program for colored people in Washington. Mrs. Addie W. Hunton was the last speaker and made a stirring appeal for moral and financial support of the entire movement. Following Miss Hunton's address, fifteen school teachers, with blank bank checks and fountain pens, secured from the persons present over $800 in cash and pledges.

The drive will be continued for one month. Lawrence A. Oxley, executive secretary of the association, has been in charge of the details of the Jane Addams meeting and membership drive. Information as to the general plan and scope of the work can be obtained by addressing Mr. Oxley at 1330 U street northwest.

The general purpose of the organization shall be the development in Washington through public and private agencies and by every appropriate means of better health and welfare conditions, play and recreation, education, higher and more adequate community and neighborhood expression and a better social life.

The association aims to carry out its purpose and objects by encouraging self-improvement, by stimulating wholesome recreation, by broadening civic interests and by creating ideals of conduct. The organization bases its activities on the following principals: That every human being has the right to a life of happiness and usefulness; that every child is entitled to a happy, healthful and protected childhood and the fullest educational opportunity; that every loyal man and woman has the right to all the privileges of citizenship equally with all others; that the co-operative spirit of each for all and all for each is necessary for securing the best attainment in human relationship; that the overcoming of the forces of evil requires the eternal vigilance of the aggressive and organized forces that make for good.

RACE REPRESENTED IN NATIONAL SOCIAL WORK

Observer 4/30/21

Washington, D. C., April 29.—The conference on Co-ordination of National Social Work held its second meeting at the New Willard Hotel, this city, on Thursday, April 14.

The conference consisted of 250 agencies who were brought together to form an organization to secure better co-operation between the different groups over the country in the social and community betterment. The body resolved itself into nine functional groups. The work will follow these lines: Health, child welfare, community organization, rural social work, industrial and economic problems of the day, delinquents and correction, racial advances and the immigrant and family welfare.

The conference entered into two kinds of permanent organization. The first consists of a chairman and two other persons to be elected by the conference, to which is to be added a representative from each functional group. The second organization will consist of the different functional groups that are engaged in the different fields mentioned. The member of each group serving as a member of the general committee must be elected either by that group or appointed by three members of the general committee.

In the sectional conference that followed Eugene Kinckle Jones was elected by the group on racial advance to represent this group in the general committee. He was also chosen to act as chairman of the temporary organization of the group on racial advance, which includes the Southern advisory committee on race relations, of the Y. W. C. A., the National Association of Colored Women's Clubs, the National Urban League, the Circle for Relief and the Bureau of Conciliation of the Department of Labor.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

California

Social Conditions - 1921.

Improvement of.

LOS ANGELES CAL EXPRESS
MARCH 14, 1921

City May Establish Negroes' Men's Club

Acting on a motion made by Councilman Fred C. Wheeler and seconded by Councilman Ralph L. Criswell the city council today voted unanimously to request the playground commission to investigate the advisability of establishing on Central avenue a men's club for the colored residents of that section of Los Angeles.

On the recommendation of Mr. Criswell it was also decided to refer to the playground commission for investigation the advisability of establishing a summer camp in the mountains for colored citizens of the city.

Florida.

Social Condition - 1921.

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ATWELL LOCATED.

Louisville News 2/12/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 9.—A Community Service work has been organized by the Jacksonville Chamber of Commerce. Ernest T. Attwell was chosen to complete the organization and has succeeded in getting the hearty co-operation of the Colored people in the city to join with him in the movement.

Social Conditions, Improvement of — 1921 General.

GREAT CONGRESS TO HOLD MEETING

The Southern Educational and Sociological Congress Meets In Chattanooga, Nov. 6 to 9

Norfolk Virginian Pilot 10/22/21

The Southern Educational and Sociological Congress, to be held in Chattanooga, Tenn., November 6 to 9, is a serious effort on the part of Southern leaders to unify and strengthen existing agencies for education and social work. The Executive Committee, meeting in Washington, announces the appointment of four commissions, one for each of the following departments of work: Public Health, Public Education, Race Relations and the Social Work of the Church. The chairmen of these four commissions are respectively, Dr. Olin West, of Nashville, Tenn.; Hon. C. H. Brough, of Little Rock, Ark.; Dr. J. H. Dillard, of Charlottesville, Va., and Dr. A. J. Barton, of Aleandria, La.

The commissions are instructed to prepare and submit to the Congress definite programs for the achievement of the following objectives:

First, a program for removing the present stigma of illiteracy from the South.

Second, plans for re-enforcing the public health agencies.

Third, a program for preventing the mob spirit and counter-acting agencies that create race prejudice, fear and ill feeling.

Fourth, methods of co-operation between the churches for conservation of human life.

An important feature of the Congress will be a great exhibition on Education, Public Health and Social Work. This exhibit will occupy 20,000 feet of floor space. The U. S. Public Health Service, the American Medical Association, the Children's Bureau, the Women's Bureau, the Red Cross and many other organizations will provide exhibits.

For this Congress reduced railroad rates have been secured for the entire territory represented by the Southeastern,, Southwestern, Western, and Central Passenger Associations.

On the long list of speakers are the following names: Dr. P. P. Claxton, Bishop Theodore D. Bratton, Gov. C. H. Brough, Miss Grace Abbott, Director of the Federal Children's Bureau; Miss Agnes L. Peterson, of the Women's Bureau; Surgeon General Hugh S. Cumming, Dr. R. R. Moton, Prof. J. M. Gandy, Dean W. S. Sutton, Dr. Thomas E. Green, of the American Red Cross: Hon. William Jennings Bryan, Dr. Sidney L. Gulick, of the Federal Council of Churches, and many other distinguished names.

THE NEED OF SOCIAL WELFARE WORK IN CITIES OF THE SOUTH

ALBANY GA. NEWS
OCTOBER 29, 1921

Socail welfare work is made necessary by the members of our human society who are not able, either by reason of lack of training, ability, education or environment, to provide for themselves sufficient comfort, protection, happiness and contentment that the standards of the civilization, of which they are a part, demand. Social welfare work is designed as that outside agency or external influence that seeks to supplement the efforts of the less unfortunates who are under priveleges in measuring up to the required average.

The double standard of justice in the courts of the south; the double oral economic and social standard; the dual educational system, all serve to emphasize the needs of social welfare work among the colored population of the urbancestors and congested comunities, as well as in the villages and remote and rural districts. A large percentage of the Negro population of every southern city lives in the more neglected parts of the city, as far as physical improvements, street pavements, lights, water connection, fire and police protection are concerned, and therefore, the more unesanitary sections.

THE WAGE EARNER

A large percentage of Negroes occupy the position of unskilled workmen in the capacity known as common laborers, domestic and personal servants. In many instances, the earning capacity of this group, especially in the southern cities and communities, is comparatively low. The unequal distrubution of public funds for the education of Negro children makes necessary inadequate salaries for teachers; not infrequently, poorly trained teachers. Too often poorly constructed and otherwise unsanity and dilapidated school buildings. As it relates to rural districts short school terms, inadequate facilities in the terms of physical equipment necessary for educational purposes. The lack of sufficient school buildings make it necessary to have double sessions in the cities throughout the South so far as I have been able to observe. I was in a city a few days ago, which had sixty seven double sessions, and twelve triple sessions. Many of the buildings in which these sessions were held wer so dilapidatd that it is difficult to dscribe them in more human words.

The lack of adequate police protection; the tendency on the part of the officers in mn y cities to brutalize the colored people, and arrest them for the most minor offenses, contribute very defintely to the abnormally high percentage of juvenile and adult delinquency among colored people. To low wages can be attributed poor physiccal environment, such as: unsanitary homes inadequate food where are dependents, law vitality, mal-nutrition, and ultimately, high mortality.

Poor school training is responsible for the lack of sufficient intelligence with reference to the laws of hygeine and sanitution, as well as other agencies that make for a sound body and a healthy mind.

SOCIAL NEEDS

Very few cities in the South provide public Play grounds, parks or public bath houses for the use of colored children. Some of them have none. Others make some attempt, but in none of the cities are there such facilities adequate to meet the demands or needs.

In the matter of public health, very few of the cities employ colored city physicians and nurses to look after the health of the poorer class of colored peop le. I am thinking now of a city population, that does not employ a colored physician to look after the health of the poor members of his race; and until recently employed only one colored nurse i nthe publiic health department. This same city employs three white physicians and twelve nurses to look after the health of their group. Not a single park or playground in this city for colored people, but there are eighteen parks and sixteen playgrounds for white people. The need of some individual or organization to properly ascertain from a scientific background the extent to which the above described conditions retard human progress fosters desease, vice, crime and degeneracy, and an impassionate presentation of possible remiedies for those human file, is obvious.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Condition - 1921.

Improvement of.

PLAN WELFARE WORK FOR NEGRO CHILDREN

Atlanta Constitution

Leet B. Myers, field secretary of the National Child Welfare association, has been in Atlanta for the past week in conference with Dr. C. B. Wilmer, of St. Luke's Episcopal church, concerning the new campaign to be launched this spring by the association. 2/27/21

It is Mr. Myers' belief that the efforts of the association should not be limited to the improvement of the white children of the country, and his new plan deals with the movement intended by the association for negro welfare.

Mr. Myers has an attractive set of panel posters showing the value of cleanliness in living and habits, thrift and good citizenship, and it is his intention to furnish colored children with the same opportunities given white ones.

Atlanta Urban League News Bulletin No. 1.

BY LEMUEL FOSTER.

Atlanta Constitution 2/6/21

A recent statement from the Atlanta State Savings bank shows that $62,000 was paid out to depositors in the Christmas savings. A large part of these depositors was children.

As a means of keeping alive the efforts of the United States public health service in its campaign against venereal diseases in the state of Georgia, Drs. Burton and Stewart, before leaving for their new field, appointed a state social hygiene committee, which is to cooperate with state and local officials in whatever matter that shall further the cause of health. The Atlanta members of this committee are: Dr. John Hope, Dr. G. R. Dwelle, Captain A. T. Walden, Dr. H. R. Butler and Mr. Lemuel L. Foster.

The leading musical event of the past week was a recital by Marian Anderson, contralto, of Boston, at Morehouse college under the auspices of the Spelman club. In her well balanced program and superb singing she easily established herself as the ranking contralto singer of the negro race and her manner won for her the admiration and ovation of all who heard her. The senior commercial class of Morris Brown university staged the play, "Every Girl," in the university chapel before a large audience. All enjoyed the program.

The leading event for the coming week is the concert by the William Jubilee singers, Thursday night, February 10, at the city auditorium. A special program is being prepared for this occasion and ample arrangements are being made to take care of all music lovers of the city.

The Y. W. C. A.'s $2,000 campaign of the past week was not only a financial success, but a real education to hundreds of people who did not have an idea of the scope of the activities of this worthy and needy institution.

The Atlanta Urban league's $5,000 campaign is being conducted under the direction of William Driskell, and twelve (12) live and enthusiastic teams.

The Business Women's association will have a public program this afternoon at 6 o'clock at Warren Memorial chapel at which time the purpose and plans of the association will be given.

A woman's gym class composed of members of the Business Woman's association and one of the young women's social clubs is turning out two very fast basketball teams, which will appear in their first public contest some time during the next few weeks.

During the past month the annual meeting of the following business organizations have been held: Standard Life Insurance company, in which J. A. Robinson was elected secretary; Great Southern Fire Insurance company, the first fire insurance to be organized by negroes; Atlanta State Savings bank.

On Thursday night the Christian council held it's annual meeting which was the most enthusiastic and inspiring of the year. Dr. H. R. Butler, president, and W. J. Trent, secretary, were unanimously re-elected. Dr. E. P. Johnson was elected honorary president vice Dr. L. H. King, resigned. The council will hold regular monthly meetings at the Y. M. C. A.

The Atlanta branch of the National Negro Business league is arranging for the convention of the national body which convenes here in August. Plans are being made for a mammoth industrial exposition.

$3,000 NOW ASKED TO ASSIST HOME FOR NEGRO GIRLS

Constitution 2/26/21

Nearly a fourth of the $3,000 which will be sought Monday to aid the home for colored working girls, founded several years ago by Rev. Dr. H. H. Proctor and continued by his successor, Rev. Russell Brown, gives promise of being raised before the campaign even begins. The money will be used to improve the home, furnish the cooking school, and provide a gymnasium and baths for colored girls who have no homes of their own.

Positions were found for 506 girls through this home in 1920, and nearly 100 girls lived at the building at 185 Courtland street. The home, which is the only one of its kind for colored girls in this city, will provide homelike surroundings, and will give the girls an opportunity to associate with their friends under favorable conditions.

Atlanta Urban League Weekly Bulletin.

Constitution 3/13/21

Right Rev. J. S. Flipper, bishop sixth Episcopal district A. M. E. church, will preside at the morning session of the Tri-State Big Brother and Big Sister conference, Butler Street Y. M. C. A., Tuesday, March 15.

Professor Kemper Harrell, Atlanta's noted violinist, appeared in concert at Fisk university, Nashville, Tenn., Friday, March 11.

Hon. F. B. Ranson, of Indianapolis, Ind., attorney for the late Mme. C. J. Walker's interest, was a visitor to the league's office during the past week.

Professor W. R. Chivers, of the juvenile court of Jefferson county, Birmingham, Ala., was among the visitors to the league's office.

The students of Spelman seminary, Atlanta university, Morris Brown university, Morehouse college, Gammon Theological seminary and Clark university will appear in an intercollegiate concert, Auditorium-Armory, Friday evening, March 25, at 8 o'clock. There will be a chorus of 400 trained voices, an orchestra of 40 musicians under the direction of Kemper Harrell, of Morehouse college. The Johnson-Taylor-Johnson concert trio, of Chicago, will appear in the intercollegiate concert.

The Metropolitan Insurance company has added two colored nurses to its efficient staff of visiting nurses here in Atlanta. Ida E. Aikens, registered nurse, graduate of St. Agnes hospital, Raleigh, N. C., is one of the appointees and entered upon her work Friday, March 11.

Thomas J. Callaway will appear in the city under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban league March 24 in an address, "Negro Youth and Its Opportunities," illustrated with photo slide pictures. He is traveling in the interest of The Brownies' Book, a magazine for colored children.

A unique feature of the reception to be given the ledegates to the Tri-State Big Brother and Big Sister conference at Butler Street Y. M. C. A. Tuesday night, March 15, will be that each Atlanta big brother and big sister will have as guest a little brother and little sister, the boys and girls of the city who have not had a chance.

Urban League Health Service.

The insurance companies, churches and fraternal organizations have pooled a joint financial effort to employ a nurse to give assistance and aid to the sick and disabled members of these organizations as well as to generate health information through a campaign on sanitation and health education. This nurse is to be employed under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban league. The work will begin on March 15.

Through the field secretary of National Urban league, Jesse O. Thomas, the Tabernacle Baptist church, of which Dr. J. H. Ham is pastor, has secured the Famous William Singers, colored, for a sacred concert at the Tabernacle Sunday night, March 13. The entire membership of this church together with as many music lovers of the white group as can find seats in this large auditorium will be given a rare musical treat.

What the People Say.

Mrs. Archibald Davis: "We have never heard Gounod's Sanctus rendered as sung by the Famous Williams Singers." Dr. Richard Orme Flynn: "I consider the concert given by the Famous Williams Jubilee Singers to be of very high grade and one that will appeal to music lovers."

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
MARCH 10, 1921

Better Conditions Are Sought by Negroes

Remedies for improving the social evils surrounding negro boys and girls were discussed at the conference of representatives of the Big Brother and Big Sister movement from South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama, held in Atlanta Tuesday at the Big Bethel church, under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban league.

The delegates included a number of well-known negro educators, ministers and social workers, and the social evils from every angle were discussed. A number of addresses were delivered during the meeting, followed by a general discussion.

The Big Brother and Big Sister movement is an attempt to help the young negro boys and girls by giving them the influence and help of the older persons. It was said at the meeting that the movement is well organized in three states.

DELINQUENCY EVILS DISCUSSED AT MEET

Big Brothers' and Big Sisters' Conference Held at Butler Street Y. M. C. A.

Constitution 3/16/21

The social evils surrounding negro boys and girls were discussed and remedies suggested at the conference of the Big Brother and Big Sister Movement held Tuesday at the Butler Street Y. M. C. A. The consultation was held under the auspices of the Atlanta Urban league, and delegates were present from South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia.

An inclusive program was followed, covering the subject of delinquency from many angles. The delegates included many well-known negro educators, ministers and social workers, and discussions followed the formal address. Sessions were held Tuesday morning, noon and night, the conference adjourning after the night meeting. It opened Monday night with addresses at Big Bethel church.

The Big Brother and Big Sister Movement is an attempt to help negro children by giving them the friendship and influence of older persons. It is well organized in the three states represented at the conference, and is planning to increase its scope.

NEGRO MEET FAVORS IMPROVED CONDITIONS

Constitution 3/18/21

Resolutions embracing the general welfare of the colored race, with recommendations for correction of a number of evils, were passed Tuesday night at the final meeting of Tri-state Big Brother and Big Sister convention, at the Butler street Y. M. C. A., under the auspices of the Urban league.

Embodied in the resolutions were recommendations pointing to the education of the race against crime, asking that colored policemen or probation officers be appointed by the city to investigate public dance halls and other amusement houses, frequented by negroes, for the purpose of seeing that those places are conducted properly. Investigation was also asked for pool rooms, where, it is claimed, large numbers o ngro boys congregate.

Stress was placed on educational and sanitary matters, it being explained that those conditions are factors which tend to prevention of crime.

Other subjects discussed were compulsory education for negroes, houses of detention, reformation and welfare committees to assist in enforcement of proposed policies and organization of employment agencies.

Much interest was taken in the convention, and it was decided to make it an annual affair. The meeting was presided over by Charles A. Shaw.

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
APRIL 8, 1921

Colored Auxiliary of Associated Charities To Raise $2,500

In order to carry forward its charitable work among the colored families of the city, the colored auxiliary of the Associated Charities will begin on Sunday a campaign for $2,500. The movement to raise funds will continue through April 18.

Sunday, April 10, has been designated as "Associated Charities Sunday" in the colored churches, and a speaker will visit each church on that day in the interest of the campaign.

SALVATION ARMY BE ORGANIZED FRIDAY NIGHT

Colored Advisory Board Sends Out Call

EVERYBODY SHOULD BE PRESENT FRIDAY NIGHT AT CUYLER STREET SCHOOL

4/23/21

Savannah Tribune

The advisory board of the Salvation Army, colored branch, has sent out a call for all to come to the Cuyler St., school at 8 o'clock, next Friday evening and hear the preliminary plans toward getting some Salvation Army lassies to work in Savannah. The board wants all who are interested in the welfare of our people to come to this meeting and to bring their friends with them so that the campaign will progress smoothly and rapidly.

There is not a well wisher of our people wo does not realize the necessity of having trained workers in our midst. There is not a soul in the city that does not realize there are many case of distress that others might never workers can handle. No one but what knows a Salvation Army lassie in our midst would relieve many a laudible ase of distress that others might never discover. We all are inclined to permit others to look after the down trodden. Not so with the Salvation Army lassie. She will go into all quarters of the city carrying words of hope to those needing it, carrying cloth ing and food to the widows and orphans, at all times of the day and night.

The Salvation Army lassie can do these things because her uniform protects her. She can go through all

(over)

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

(From Over)

quarters of the city without fear. She can help those in trouble when they want help and ask the cause of the trouble later. She can protect our girls and guide our young men. She can see that justice is done to those in trouble, give council to the needy.

We have a fine opportunity to do much for our unfortunates, and propose to do it through the Salvation Army lassie. Never before have we been able to get the aid, council and assistance that is offered us this year—and never have we had as much need of this assistance. Never before have there been so many deserving cases of charity at our doors, and so little to do with. But it is hoped that the advisory board will place before the meeting next Friday night a plan that will take care of most of our cases in the way they should be cared for.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Constitution 6/5

Junior counsellor, Mae B. Maxwell, junior division of the Atlanta Urban League, and Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban league, conducted a very interesting noon meeting at the Guthman Steam laundry Wednesday, June 1. At the close of the meeting health literature was distributed among the employees.

Dr. P. James Byrant, president of the Atlanta Educational and Charitable Festival association announces that all arrangements have been completed for the fourth annual outing at Lakewood park, June 6. An unprecedented attendance is anticipated. Prizes to the extent of $400 will be awarded to successful contestants in the motorcycle races, etc.

The Atlanta Urban league, through its health department, is co-operating with the state board of health in sounding the alarm with reference to the increase in typhoid fever to the extent of 450 per cent in the state of Georgia during the past five weeks. Literature bearing on typhoid fever has been distributed here in the city.

Physical Director W. J. Faulkner, of the Butler Street Y. M. C. A., is announcing that the Y. M. C. A. Trail Blazers' camp will be held August 1 in DeKalb county, South river, near Brown's mill and will continue for four weeks. One hundred boys will be accommodated at the camp. At present there are 726 boys enrolled in the boys' department of the Y. M. C. A.

Superintendent Ludie Andrews, formerly in charge of the Morehouse college infirmary, assumed her duties as superintendent at the Mercy hospital June 1.

Field Secretary Jesse O Thomas, of the National Urban league, visited Birmingham, Ala., June 2 and 3 for the purpose of establishing a local branch of the Urban league. Secretary Thomas has jurisdiction over fourteen states and proposes to establish a number of local branches in the near future with the Atlanta branch as a model.

Professor C. L. Harper, of Yong Street night school and "dean" of the Atlanta colored public schools, was elected head of the department of mathematics of Morris Brown university, June 1, by the board of trustees of Morris Brown. Professor Harper was also elected president of the Morris Brown University Alumni association.

Financial Secretary E. M. Foley, of Atlanta Urban league, and Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary, visited Swift and company (refinery, May 31 in the interest of the league's industrial program.

The first anniversary exercises of the Atlanta Urban league and the Atlanta State Savings Bank Christmas savings movement will be held this afternoon at Warren chapel at 3:30 o'clock. Rev. N. D. Shamberger will preach the anniversary sermon. The public is cordially invited to attend these exercises and encourage the 500 boys and girls, who are identified with the thrift movement.

Secretary Cyrus Campfield addressed the agents of the North Carolina Insurance company, Saturday, May 28, 1921. The agents subscribed liberally to the league's 1921 budget.

Registered Nurse Willie D. Lee, directing head of the Atlanta Urban league public health department, visited 38 homes in every section of the city during the past week. Aside from administering to the sick in these homes, the league's worker has given wholesome advice to the inmates and collected valuable data with reference to living, housing and working conditions among Atlanta's colored citizenry.

Contractor R. E. Pharrow, with a large force of workmen, started May 30 the erection of the new Wheat Street Baptist church, to be constructed at a cost of $150,000. Last Sunday Dr. James Bryant and his loyal members raised $6,700 in a rally for the new church edifice.

The Atlanta Urban league received the following unsolicited letter from a white citizen here in Atlanta, which will be interesting to the league's many friends:

"Heman E. Perry, treasurer, Atlanta Urban league, Atlanta, Ga.

"Dear Sir: Enclosed is one dollar in currency in payment for a year's membership to the Urban league.

"I consider the work of the Urban league to be of incalculable benefit to this city and wish that I were financially able to render worthwhile assistance."

Secretary Cyrus Campfield will address the South Carolina federation of Colored Women's clubs in annual session, Florence S. C., June 15. Secretary Campfield will speak on "Causes and Symptoms of Juvenile Delinquency."

Fully 900 people gathered at Atlanta univevsity Thursday night, June 2, to witness the closing exercises of the Mitchell Street public school. The children acquitted themselves finely. Every member of the program was carefully selected by Principal Wynn and her able assistants and they deserve credit for their untiring efforts in training the students so efficiently. The Girl's Glee club receives special mention for its contribution to the program. Secretary Campfield addressed the patrons and students on the "Atlanta Urban League's Thrift Movement."

Charles Johnson, age 6, of 25 Howell street, won the prize offered by Principal Green to the first student of Ashby Street school to complete the 1921 Christmas savings payments. Over 200 students of this school identified themselves with the Atlanta Urban league's Christmas savings movement. Secretary Campfield delivered an address to the "Thrift Crusaders" Friday morning, June 3, on "Some Lessons the Postage Stamp Teaches."

ATLANTA GA EVE JOURNAL
JUNE 6, 1921

Colored People to Have Annual Outing

The fourth annual outing of the colored people of Atlanta will be held Monday at Lakewood. The outing will be held under the auspices of the Atlanta Educational, Charitable and Festival association. Jackson McHenry, founder of the association, has charge of the program, which will include automobile and motorcycle races and exhibitions by the students of local colored schools.

ATLANTA GA CONSTITUTION
JUNE 10, 1921

PLANS ARE OUTLINED FOR NEGRO TAG DAY

The colored auxiliary of the Atlanta Associated Charities held a meeting Wednesday afternoon at 5 o'clock in the Butler street Y. M. C. A., when plans for the annual negro tag day on July 4 were discussed. Negro churches, fraternal organizations, and insurance companies will furnish workers for the occasion.

Negro tag day, which raises money for the care of Atlanta's destitute colored, began in Atlanta two years ago. Two hundred and fifty dollars were raised in 1919, $500 in 1920, and it is hoped that this year will be a greater success than 1920.

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

Constitution 6/19/21

Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban league and organizer for the Big Brotner and Big Sister federation, being a member of the international executive committee of the Big Brother and Big Sister federation, has been invited by citizens of Aiken, Columbia and Florence, S. C., to come and organize the big brother and big sister movement in those cities. Secretary Campfield left the city Saturday, June 11, and returned Saturday, June 18. This is one of the phases of the Urban league program to help and inspire the underprivileged boys and girls by finding fraternal contact for them with privileged men and women of culture and refinement in the different communities. Much interest and concern are being manifested in this movement throughout the whole south. A few months ago a tri-state big brother and big sister movement was organized in this city by the Urban league, representing the states of South Carolina, Alabama and Georgia.

First summer school conducted by Morehouse college. From a point of view in numbers of attendance has already proven an overwhelming success. Upwards from 134 teachers from various parts of the state registered on the opening day and still they come.

The Standard Life Insurance company moved into its own building, 176 Auburn avenue. President Perry and the board of directors are to be congratulated on the splendid office arrangement that is modern in every particular. The Standard Life Insurance company is one of the most substantial enterprises operated by the negro race, employing men and women as executives, clerks, typists, etc.

In keeping with the established program of the Atlanta Urban league, a number of noon shop meetings have been held in the plants during the past week, at which time addresses on "Thrift," "Industry," "Sanitation" and "Health" were made by Rev. Russell Brown, Rev. A. B. McCoy, Cashier W. J. Shaw, of the Atlanta State Savings bank.

The closing exercises of the Yonge Street Night school were held in the Auditorium theater Tuesday night, June 14. A feature of the exercises was a concert by the business department of the school, entitled "A Day in the Office." Five young women received certificates as graduates from the commercial department.

Field Secretary J. O. Thomas returned to the city from Birmingham, where he has been conferring with leading white and colored citizens of that city with reference to an Urban league in that city. Plans are rapidly materializing and from all indications a local branch of the league will be operated in Birmingham in the next few weeks.

A free motion picture, an illustrated lecture on "Getting the Most Out of Retailing," was given at the Auditorium theater Thursday, June 16, under the auspices of the Atlanta Negro Business league.

The national Baptist congress, composed of Sunday schools and B. Y. P. U. and churches throughout the country, will hold its next session, June 22-26, in Kansas City, Mo. Many prominent men and women are planning to attend this meeting. The Atlanta delegation will leave Monday night, June 20, at 8:30 p. m. Among those going are Dr. P. James Bryant, Deacon D. G. Harris, President E. N. Burns, Vice President V. L. Saunders.

The local Federation of Colored Women's Clubs is making ample arrangements for the approaching meeting of the Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs to be held here in Atlanta June 28-29-30. President Hattie D. Green, of the local federation, is working untiringly in the interest of the approaching session of the southeastern federation.

The A. M. E. ministers leave the city Tuesday, June 21, for the bishop council to be held in Chicago next week.

The Morris Brown University Alumni association has a great $10,000 drive on for enlarging the dormitory facilities of the university. Each graduate, undergraduate and friend is asked to contribute liberally to this cause.

The Business Women's association held its regular semi-monthly meeting Friday at the Y. M. C. A. A large number of the members were present.

Social Condition - 1921.

Improvement of.

Georgia

URBAN LEAGUE WEEKLY BULLETIN

6/26/21

Encouraging reports are being received at the office of the Atlanta Urban league with reference to the League of Neighborhood Playgrounds, which the league is sponsoring. The league is seeking the use of vacant lots and the services of volunteer workers in promoting playground facilities for the children during the summer months.

Through the efforts of Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary of the Atlanta Urban league, the big brother and big sister movement has been organized in the following South Carolina cities: Aiken, Columbia, Florence, Sumter, Darlington, Camden, Anderson, Greenville, Spartanburg and Orangeburg.

A grand entertainment and picnic will be given by the Atlanta Urban league in honor of the Atlanta summer school teachers, June 27 from 12 to 7:30 p. m. at Joyland park. A splendid piano and song recital will be carried out by the "Music Lovers' club." Many talented soloists and piano experts will appear on the program during the evening. The grand march will be the most enjoyable feature of the program. No admittance to the park will be charged but everyone is supposed to wear a tag in the interest of the Urban league Tag day. Adults not less than 10 cents and children not less than 5 cents.

The Atlanta Urban league has recently conducted successful noon shop meetings at the Trio laundry, Piedmont laundry, Phoenix Planing mill and the General Iron and Foundry company.

The Atlanta Urban league has recently received a large supply of literature for distribution through the social service department of the Metropolitan Life Insurance company. This literature is placed in the hands of negro employees, men and women, who are employed in the industries here in the city.

Registered Nurse Willi D. Lee, directing head of the Atlanta Urban league, public health department, reports visits to 46 families during the past week. The league's health department is taking the message of preventative medicine in every section of the city.

The Parent-Teachers' association of the Ashby Street public school held an enthusiastic meeting at the Union Baptist church Thursday night, June 23. Resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing the administration of Principal Hattie D. Green.

Associate Secretary J. H. McCrew, southern region of the Y. M. C. A., will address the men's meeting at the Butler street Y. M. C. A. at 3:30 o'clock today. Secretary McGrew has just returned from a trip to Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Arkansas, making a study of association work in these states.

A special meeting for boys will be held at the Butler street Y. M. C. A. at 4 o'clock today, at which time Dr. A. D. Jones will address the boys on "Sex Cleanliness."

Cashier W. J. Shaw, of the Atlanta State Savings bank reports that the Ashby street students are keeping up their Christmas savings payments since the close of school. An official of the bank meets the students at the school every Monday and the Urban league is urging the students of Mitchell Street and Roach Street schools to make their weekly payments at Ashby Street school at this time.

The Southeastern Federation of Colored Women's Clubs will hold their annual session here in Atlanta June 28-29-30. President Hattie D. Green, of the Atlanta Federation of Colored Women's Clubs, and her co-workers report that arrangements are practically complete for the entertainment of the southeastern

Dr. Franklin O. Nichols, of the American Social Hygiene association, New York city, was a prominent visitor to the league's office during the past week.

Two important meetings were held during the past week by the board of directors of the colored branch of the Anti-Tuberculosis association with reference to enlarging the activities of the colored people in this humanitarian organization. President J. A. Robinson, of the colored branch; Physical Director W. J. Faulkner, of the Butler street Y. M. C. A., and Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary Atlanta Urban league, are making out a program to be submitted to the churches, fraternal organizations and other interests for the enlargement of the colored branch in its relation to the Anti-Tuberculosis association.

Since the close of schools a number of parents have registered their churches, fraternal organizations Mae B. Maxwell, junior division, United States employment service. Atlanta is the only southern city that is being supported by the federal government in this particular and parents and guardians throughout the city are urged to get in touch with Junior Counsellor Maxwell, that their children may be properly placed at work during the vacation. This service is free to employers and employees. An office is being maintained by the federal government at the Butler street Y. M. C. A., phone Ivy 3616.

The fourth annual outing at Lakewood park under the auspices of he Atlanta Educational and Charitable association, June 6, was the most successful yet attempted by the association. Fully 20,000 men, women and children passed through the gates. Negro business was practically suspended and a day of real enjoyment was spent at Lakewood. The management of Lakewood park stated that the Monday crowd was the most orderly and respectable and the street railway officials remarked that they handled over 20,000 passengers without the least friction. This speaks well for our colored citizens and justifies the interest which the Lakewood park officials have in designating a special day to be given over for charitable purposes among colored people. The receipts from all sources amounted to $3,652.46 after the necessary expenses have been deducted. A number of worthy institutions in the city will share in the disbursements of the funds on hand. President P. James Bryant and his able assistants worked faithfully to make the outing a success.

The reports being received daily at the headquarters of the Atlanta Negro Business league point to an unprecedented attendance of delegates and visitors to the National Negro Business league, which will be held here during the month of August.

During the 1921 clean-up campaign there were 180 houses, occupied by colored people, reported as insanitary by the clean-up committee. The Atlanta Urban league, cooperating with the clean-up committee, is seeking to improve these conditions as reported in the 1921 clean-up campaign. The following letter from one of the large real estate agencies in the city will indicate the kind of co-operation that the league is receiving in its efforts to improve housing conditions here in Atlanta:

"Cyrus Campfield, executive secretary, Atlanta Urban league, City

"Dear Sir: We received your letter of May 31. We will be very glad indeed to write the owner, urging that necessary repairs be given attention, and, if authorized to proceed, will order the work.

"Yours truly, ——"

A very successful lawn party was given on Morris Brown campus Friday, June 24, by the Phyllis Wheatley Y. W. C. A. The receipts from the lawn party will be used in sending a strong delegation of girls to the girls' reserve camp, to be held at Kittrell, N. C., in the very near future.

Executive Secretary Cyrus Campfield, of the Atlanta Urban league, has been invited to address the summer school in session at the Colored State college, Orangeburg, S. C., on the subject of "Juvenile Delinquency." Over 400 teachers are in attendance upon the Orangeburg summer school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Social Conditions, Improveme of,

Illinois

URBAN LEAGUE TO GIVE NEW COURSE

Chicago Defender 8/27/21

The demand throughout the country for colored teachers specially trained in kindergarten work, coupled with the unusual difficulty of obtaining this training and the small number of competent institutions available has prompted plans for the establishment in Chicago of an institution at which any colored graduate of a high school who plans to teach children may receive thorough training. This school in contemplation can be started in the Fall if it is assured that a large enough number of students in different sections of the country are sufficiently interested to come to Chicago to take the course. The following course of studies to be completed in two years, outlined by Dr. Carolyn Hedger, of the National Kindergarten College, has been submitted:

Health and Parenthood—Ten lectures; lessons and demonstrations. Physical examination and conservation of girl herself; bodily cleanliness; prevention of contagion.

Psychology—Child and general psychology; principle of educational psychology, 36 hours per year.

Expression—Motor, plays, games, folk dancing, music.

Art—Plastic, modelling, graphic, drawing, printing, industrial, wood, home making, weaving washing, cleaning, child food cookery.

Materials—Indoor: Organization of this material in relation to life of child. Outdoor. When, how, interrelations.

Brief course on education history studying the ideas of such leaders as: Froebel, Montessori, Dewey, Pestalossi, Earl Barnes, Hebart.

Tuition and fees will be very small and instructors will be specialists in kindergarten instruction taken from the foremost kindergarten colleges in Chicago. Students will live in private houses while attending school. Interested persons may communicate with T. Arnold Hill, Executive Secretary Chicago Urban League, 3032 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago. Ill.

Chicago Branch Plans Kindergarten Training for Women

Chicago Defender 8/27/21

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URBAN LEAGUE SNAPS TANGLED SOCIAL THREADS

Experts at Chicago Conference Weave Whole Cloth Out of Racial Snarls

Chicago Defender 10/29/21

"The average white man feels that a plenty of religion and a limited education of the 'right kind' are panaceas for all of our ills. He can see the necessity of chambers of commerce, rotary clubs, Kiwanis clubs, civilian clubs, associated charities, tuberculosis and anti-tuberculosis associations and various other kinds of organizations of a semi-welfare nature are necessary for the highest development of citizenship among white people; but he is very often dogmatic in his insistence that all of our problems can and must be solved by the church as such."

The above paragraph is an excerpt taken from the address of Jesse O. Thomas, field secretary of the National Urban League in the South, delivered before the delegates to the annual conference of the league which was hld in Chicago. Sixty representatives from more than 20 states presented their problems and methods of handling them.

Dissect Special Problems

This year the discussions tended toward the thrashing out of special problems which confront the 30-odd local leagues in the country. Unemployment, industrial relations health, housing, recreation, labor policy, welfare work in industrial plants, migration problems, the technique of social service, classification and use of facts, and inter-racial problems and relations were separately taken up by experts.

The spirit brought to the Urban League conference was and is perhaps the most hopeful sign in the firmament of race relations. This feeling was the conviction of the majority of those who attended the sessions. The work of the league presents an interesting anomaly in that within it are found the most highly trained or fortunate of the Race recognizing the duty to help the least trained or fortunate. The intelligence and character of the men and women who appeared as workers in this highly scientific form of social service were as marked as the lack of intelligence and, often, of moral stability among those classes which generally need the league's help. The value of such intelligence and character is best gauged when white men and women, through these secretaries and workers, seek to know what is the mind of our Race. The conference meetings were filled with an unusual degree of frankness and open-mindedness.

Descriptive Cases Cited

Many surprising revelations were made relative to conditions in various cities of the country by various speakers. It was shown by Charles S. Johnson, director of research and investigations, that in Chicago the retardation rate for children in schools is 50 per cent—for our children it is 20 per cent, of which 80 per cent is due to Southern influence. Jesse Thomas explained that in the matter of public health very few of the cities in the South employ our physicians and nurses to look after the health of the poorer classes of our people. In Atlanta, Ga., with 70,000 persons of the Race, not a single physician is employed and until recently only one nurse was kept in the public health department. On the other hand, three white physicians and 12 nurses look after the health of the whites. There is not a single park or playground for our people, but there are 18 parks and 16 playgrounds for white people.

In Philadelphia, it was pointed out by Mr. Manly, there are about 40 get-rich-quick schemes operating to fleece the newcomer from the South. W. R. Connors brought out how the efforts of such organizations were frustrated in Cleveland through co-operation with the Better Business Commission of the advertising clubs, which kept tabs on such swindlers and exposed them.

John C. Dancy of Detroit brought to the fore consideration of the Race man of the type who is fortunate enough to get a position in an establishment hitherto closed to the Race and who thereafter discourages the employment of any more of his kind.

Several delegates to the conference were acquainted with the problem, presented by Mrs. Mary B. Smith of the Chicago Urban League, of the schoolgirl who uses the hours between the closing of school and the return of the father or mother who works to stage parties at the home. After-school recreation, at the school, was suggested as a remedy for that.

Big Problems Considered

Many of the speakers at the convention laid stress on the method of attack to be used in grappling with the big general problems of the day. Charles Johnson, who has conducted much of the research work of the league, provided valuable suggestions in that connection. He submitted plans for the garnering and filing of facts relative to all the phases of the league's work, to be used in handling various situations of employment, housing, recreation, etc., as they arise. Monroe Work spoke also in this connection.

Other addresses redolent of constructive suggestion were made by Prof. Graham Taylor, on after-the-war Race psychology; William R. Connors, Cleveland; John C. Dancy, Detroit; William L. Evans, Chicago, and Willoughby G. Walling, Chicago, on unemployment; Elmer A. Carter, Louisville, and John T. Clark, Pittsburg, on meeting social preblems; F. T. Lane, Kansas City, and George W. Buckner, St. Louis, on housing and health; Miss S. P. Breckinridge, Chicago; E. Kinckle Jones, New York, and Edgar A. Bancroft, on the policies and work of the Urban League; Mrs. Uxenia Scott Livingston, St. Louis, and A. C. Thayer, Chicago, on the problems of the newcomer; James H. Hubert, New York, on raising and spending funds; R. L. Mays, Oscar Nelson and H. G. Ellerd, on industrial relations; Miss Anne S. Davis and Mrs. Mary R. Smith, on social work in connection with public schools, and A. H. Wyman, Grover Nelson and John S. Morton, on welfare work in industrial plants.

Kelly Miller Speaks

Among the speakers before the public sessions were Kelly Miller of Howard, President John Hope of Morehouse, Miss Mary McDowell of the University of Chicago Settlement, L. Hollingsworth Wood, president of the national organization; Horace J. Bridges, president of the Chicago Urban League, and Dr. George C. Hall. Kelly Miller pointed out the process by which the slow accumulation of grudges eventually erupt—and this eruption purges. The accumulation of these grudges in the many years before the war was the era, long and trying. The war was an epoch out of which new adjustment comes. There are 12 cities in the North with a Race population of over 20,000, increased during the migration. The function of social agencies is to cut down the wastes of adjustment, and, whereas it is impossible to change the laws of social forces, it is possible to understand them and to harmonize them.

Mr. Bridges, local chairman, repeated: "At the point where the friction is greatest, where the explosive possibilities are most evident, where the danger of failure is most serious, and yet where success will be the greatest boon to the world—there the Urban League is working and standing on guard."

ER COMMUNITY CENTER

Chicago Defender 6/11/21

he Butler Center annual banquet eld Thursday evening, June 30, was a success in every way. The banquet committee, Mrs. Effie Smith (general manager), M. Burrus, A. McAllister, A. Morse and the Misses Eula Dennis, L. Blueitt, Arlee Jones and H. Cipriani, served a very delectable repast. Short addresses by Dr. A G. Fairfax, president of the membership body; Miss Myrtle Carpenter chairman of the executive committee; Rev. B. U. Taylor, pastor Wayman A. M. E. Church; Mr. Johnson, Maywood; Mrs. Adah M. Waters, field representative, public school community centers; Mrs. Georgia DeBaptiste Ashburn, executive director of center; selections from Dunbar by Mrs. Bethel Jones; solos by Miss Ruth Wooten, treasurer of the Senior Girls' Club of the center, and Mrs. Hamilton of the Camp Fire Girls of the center, were all listened to with the greatest attention and received enthusiastic applause. Charles Bell, the program committee,

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

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Improvement of.

Illinois

CHICAGO ILL NEWS
FEBRUARY 5, 1921

PLAN AID FOR COLORED FOLK

South Side Community Service Makes Financial Appeal To-Night.

A dinner meeting announced for the Vincennes Hotel this evening in the interst of the South Side Community Service, whose activities are mainly among the colored people in Chicago and include the operation of a community center at 3201 South Wabash avenue, with a recreational program, is exciting much interest in that section. The dinner marks the opening of the campaign for moral and financial support of the recreational work of this organization. Capt. Marshall Field, head of Chicago Community Service; Miss Jane Addams and E. T. Atwell, national director of bureau of colored work, are to be the principal speakers. Miss Mary McDowell and Miss Ella Boynton are also taking an active interest.

Representative men and women of church, social, fraternal and civic interests are to be present. Increased activities for the leisure time of the people, organized groups for wholesome and directed play, stimulating movements for playground facilities and play streets for districts in which the bulk of the colored population reside are the outstanding features of the program. Drama, music, games are utilized as a counterattraction to unwholesome recreation.

The South Side Community Center has just completed a free institute unfolding the character of community recreation which is emphasized by the center. The institute was conducted by a national representative of Community Service, Inc., assisted by experts in various lines of play, music and dramatics. An extended course was conducted for children. With some of our schools occupying less than three hours a day of the children, it is deemed important to guide their leisure as well as the grownups.

The colored citizens are represented in the advisory committee and the campaign committee by such well known leaders as William R. Cowan, R. L. May, Claude A. Barnett, Morris Lewis, David Manson, Julius Avendorph, T. Arnold Hill, R. S. Abbott, Mrs. Emma Smith, the Rev. Charles W. Burton, Dr. H. Reginald Smith and others.

All persons interested will be welcome guests at the dinner, it is announced.

MOLINE ILL DISPATCH
MARCH 3, 1921

COLORED PEOPLE BUSY IN NEIGHBORHOOD WORK

The colored neighborhood center organization, the foundation of which was laid some time ago by the Community Service council, has finally been completed and there is every indication that through its activities much good will be accomplished for the colored people of Moline.

The Douglas Neighborhood center was the name adopted by nearly one-hundred charter members and its purpose, as set forth in the constitution is "to further the object of the Moline Service council, and to serve as an agency through which the civic, social and recreational life of the colored residents of Moline may be advanced, and by means of which there may be developed among them a larger degree of unity and unselfish cooperation."

The executive committee consists of W. A. Stewart, chairman; Roy Ford, vice chairman; Miss R. Anna Cobbs, secretary; James Colquitt, treasurer; C. B. Walkup, Bert Barnes, Mrs. S. K. Lawson, Mrs. H. Walkup and John Gruner.

Subcommittees Appointed.

Rules and hous. –Rev. T. W. Lewis, Rev. J. W. Whitfield and Miss Pansy Bishop.

Program—Roy Ford, Fielder Brown, Miss L. Foy, I. Funderburg, Ada Walkup, Clara Stewart and Eva Bradley.

Reception — Anna Cobbs, Edith Stewart, Daisy Walkup, Ella Wood, Albert Moore, Rex Smith and Walter Whitfield.

Members—C. B. Walkup, Robertina Kelsoe, Mary Bradshaw, Katherine Bell, Bert Barnes, William McAdams and Henry Lanier.

Finance—James Colquitt, Anna Evans, Fannie Daily, H. F. Stewart and John Gruner.

At present the center meets Friday evening at the Washington school for a general social and recreational program. A short business meeting is held once a month. Several groups have been formed in connection with the center for the purpose of doing work along lines in which certain members are interested. Among these are the following: Mothers' club, Mrs. Ora Bradley, chairman; Glee club, Mrs. W. A. Stewart, chairman; Athletic club, Henry Foy chairman; Dramatic club, Mrs. Lawson, chairman; and Young Girls' club, Mrs. H. Stewart, chairman.

NEGROES PLAN SOCIAL CENTER IN LAKE FOREST

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MARCH 6, 1921

Buy Site Within Block of Market Square.

Plans for the building of a Negro community house in the residential section of Lake Forest were disclosed yesterday when the Rev. H. E. Johnson, pastor of the Lake Forest African Methodist Episcopal church, acquired title to a tract of land at the southwest corner of Bank lane and Illinois road.

The site is just a block south of Market Square and within a block of the residences of Arthur T. Aldis, Charles F. Atkinson, and John T. McCutcheon, all of whom are absent from home. Many other residents of the vicinity are on winter jaunts in Florida, California, and other sunny spots.

May Build Church, Too.

"Our present plans," said the Rev. Mr. Johnson, who lives in Waukegan, "are to build a community house, but we may build a church also. The site, which is only 50x150 feet in area, may be added to later on. We intend to found an institution that will lift up the tone of the entire north shore.

"All of our church members who so desire will be given training for domestic service to make them more useful and efficient employés in north shore homes."

The plans for the community house have not as yet become generally known in the suburb, but a few of the residents were informed last night by real estate men.

Seaverns Frowns on Plan.

"I do not believe the plan is a good one," said George A. Seaverns Jr., whose home is not far from the site. "It would be better, I think, to build the community house in Waukegan, where Pastor Johnson resides, or in the colored district of Lake Forest."

The property was purchased from Smith Hayes, colored, who owns other property adjoining.

CHICAGO ILL TRIBUNE
MARCH 11, 1921

NEGROES BUY LOT FOR EVANSTON COMMUNITY HOME

Plans for the building of a Negro community store, office, and lodge hall in Evanston were made known yesterday when twenty-two colored men, led by Forest E. White, a colored barber, and William H. Gill acquired title to a fifty foot lot on Emmerson street between Asbury and Railroad avenues. A similar movement was started last week in Lake Forest.

The Negroes plan to build a three story building. The first floor will be used for stores, the second for offices for professional men, and the third will be used as a lodge hall.

Each member of the organization contributed $100. Gill, who is a constable, a real estate dealer, owner of a laundry, a taxicab company, a newspaper, and is an editor and a preacher, said the Negroes expect to begin construction at once.

Colored People Plan Community Home

3/19/21 Washington Tribune Advocate

(By the Associated Negro Press.)

Evanston, Ill., March 16.—The colored people of this city are to have a Community Home. Plans for the building are completed and provide for a community store, offices and a lodge hall. Twenty-two colored men have contributed $100 each, and the three-story structure will be erected before early summer, according to the present program. Forest E. White and William H. Gill are the sponsors of the idea.

URBAN LEAGUE IN DRIVE TO RAISE $30,000.00

Chicago Whip 3/19/21

Announcement of the Chicago Urban League's campaign for $30,000 was made today from the offices of the league by T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary. The plans call for the raising of $20,000 among white citizens and $10,000 among members of the race.

The setting up of the campaign, which is to start in April, has already begun. Dr. M. O. Bousefield, the popular and aggresive physician, is chairman of the campaign committee, upon which many of Chicago's most reputable citizens are to serve.

"No one," said Mr. Hill, "who is truly interested in his race can afford to neglect the Urban League's appeal. The standing of the league is equal to that of any other similar association. It is endorsed by the Association of Commerce and the Central Council of Social Agencies; its books are audited by reputable certified public accountants; its members and contributors include some of Chicago's most careful citizens; and its uncompromising and aggressive program for racial development has achieved beneficial and far-reaching results in practically every phase of Negro life.

"Ten thousand dollars from 110,000 people is a modest request from an organization that ministered to the social needs of 30,000 people last year and gave employment to more than 15,000.

"Do not wait for the drive to begin or for a solicitor to call upon you. Every member of every household should be a member and a contributor of the league."

PEORIA ILL JOURNAL
APRIL 21, 1921

COLLEGE CLUB TO AID NEGROES GET COMMUNITY HOUSE

Members of the College club are planning to give a concert in the near future to help organizations of Negroes of the city in their proposed drive for a $2,500 fund for the erection of a community house for Negroes, it was announced today by Mrs. Warren Day, president of the club.

A committee meeting was held yesterday by members of the College club, at which tentative plans for a concert were discussed. The affair is to be open to the public and all proceeds will go toward the community house for the Negroes of the city.

Mrs. Birdie West, as the local representative of a national organization of Negroes, has been promoting plans for the erection of a community house for Peoria Negroes. She appeared before members of the College club a week ago and asked their help in raising funds for that purpose.

Additional meetings of the College club committee in charge of the affair are to be held within a few days and definite plans for the concert will be made at that time.

SOCIAL SERVICE SCHOOL ENDS HELPFUL SESSION

Chicago Defender 6/25/21

The Community Service School was held in this city June 6-18, inclusive. Ernest T. Atwell of the Bureau of Community Service stated that the session was a success in every respect. There were twenty-four workers in the classes from various parts of the country. June 17 an entertainment was given at the Vincennes Hotel and the following evening the class was the guest of the social workers of Chicago at the South Side Community House. Many openings are now available for these workers and it is probable that another session of the training school will be held in this city in October. Those students who attended were:

Jasper Duncan, Memphis, Tenn.; Olga Carter, Norfolk, Va.; Ethel R. Clarke, New Bedford, Mass.; Blanche Wright, Memphis, Tenn.; Ada Crogman, Atlanta, Ga.; Pollie Rickman, Chicago; Estelle Addison, Chicago; Edgar Unthank, Kansas City, Mo.; Corinne Christy, New York City; Jeannette Triplett, Chicago; John M. Pollard, Dayton, O.; Pearl Green, Dayton, O.; Leota Rust, Dayton, O.; R. A. B. Crump, Richmond, Va.; Miss Jefferson, Guthrie, Okla.; Alice Chiles, Richmond, Va.; Ada McKinley, Chicago; Pearl Mitchell, Kalamazoo, Mich.; W. Gertrude Brown, Dayton, O.; George Dickson, St. Louis; Julia Wren, Rehoboth, Va.; Annie Young, Covington, Ky.; J. B. Ramsey, Chicago; Director Ernest T. Atwell and Dean James Rogers.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

NEGLECT OF BOYS SHOWN IN SOCIAL SERVICE REPORT

Chicago Dispatch 7-2

The Chicago Rotary Club recently obtained through the co-operation of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies a survey of the boy life of Chicago which discloses certain facts of vital interest to members of our Race in the city.

Discussing "Neglected Areas" in Chicago, the survey says:

"That part of the south side bounded by 16th street on the north, 59th street on the south, Wabash avenue on the east, and Wentworth avenue on the west, is a long narrow strip inhabited almost entirely by Negroes. Between 31st and 39th streets the strip extends east nearly to the lake. The population in this territory is about 93,000. In this area only 737 Negro boys are being reached by the Y. M. C. A, Lincoln Center, the Urban League and four Negro churches which reported. The Chicago Commission on Race Relations estimates that there are 12,000 colored boys in the city and that 11,000 of them live in the above territory.

"The parks and playgrounds near this territory are used very little by Negro boys. The white boys are said to keep them out.

"The western colored section between Madison and Kinzie streets and Western and Racine avenues contains 8,300 colored people, with approximately 1,000 colored boys. Wendell Phillips settlement has three of 100 boys, and is the only agency reaching colored boys in this area. In other words, 10 per cent are touched. There is one colored Boy Scout troop in Wendell Phillips settlement; this is the only one in the city."

The situation revealed in these statements is one which must command the serious thought of all people who are interested in civic welfare. It is a periuous situation for the future good of the Negro communities in Chicago. Students of the boy problem are agreed that the city boy whose leisure time is left without supervision or adequate opportunities for wholesome body and character building recreation is in great danger of getting into mischief and trouble. Many a boy who has only the street or the alley for a playground, and no cheerful, helpful place in which to spend his evenings, plays his way into crime. He does not set out to be a bad boy; he just drifts into idle vicious ways because it is easier to find such ways that it is to find the paths which lead to good citizenship and self-respecting success.

It is from boys who lack the privileges which more fortunate youngsters possess that the Juvenile Court gets its clients; it is from such boys that the criminal gangs make their recruits. All these boys may be saved for decent, useful, happy manhood if the right sort of influences are brought to bear upon them in their earlier years.

Day school and Sunday school are not enough. They leave a lot of idle time in which those who prey upon boy life can work mischief with the boys. The commercialized amusements, pool rooms, cheap movies, dance halls, penny arcades, gambling devices and the like exploit boyhood and ruin it.

The problem of the boy is a community problem. It is bigger than any one church or other purely group agency can handle effectively. It is a problem in which those of all classes and all creeds should unite. It is time the Negro cummunities in Chicago, the leaders in these communities who have social visions and who value the future standing of their race in this great city, gave thought to this problem of their boyhood. It is fundamental to all other social problems. What is the use of building for a better tomorrow in things material, or in seeking to promote better race relations, if the boys who are to be the adults of tomorrow are not now given a chance to develop the character and gain the viewpoint which will make them worthy of such efforts and able to carry on what we have begun?

The attention of the whole of Chicago is being called to its boys. There are many places where the need is great for work among white boys: but there is no place where the need is greater than it is in the two districts of which the Rotary survey speaks which are almost entirely Negro in population.

The survey recommends for these districts better park and playground provisions and boys' clubs for Negro boys.

These things can be had if the communities themselves manifest a desire to get them. The Boys' Club Federation, 408 Fisher Building, will be glad to help in an advisory capacity. S. J. Duncan-Clark, managing director of the federation's middle-western office, will welcome the opportunity of talking to any group of interested citizens upon this boy problem and the effective way to solve it. He can be addressed as above, or reached by telephone at Harrison 1248. The facts in the survey call for action, and action should begin on the part of those who are most deeply concerned.

SOCIAL WORKERS LEARN OF LABOR PROBLEM HERE

Chicago Defender 7/9/21.

T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League, in an address on the industrial situation before the Social Workers' Conference at Milwaukee, commented as follows:

"Of recent months the problem of industry for all has been that of unemployment. The practical and human question is how did Negroes fare during the winter of unemployment just passed. Chicago increased its Negro population from 44,000 in 1900 to 110,000 in 1920. How did the new increment of 148 per cent manage when work became scarce and factories shut down? Unemployment among Negroes has been a problem. Negroes, the last to be hired, were, because of an industrial practice which gives preference to seniority in service, the first to be discharged. Moreover, because of their newness and consequent inadaptability to all varying conditions, numbers were failures and put on the toboggan as soon as depression set in. Others were poor workers, and, of course, a way was found for their dismissal. Chicago at one time had approximately 20,000 colored people out of work. Many of these were roomers, for Chicago's population before the exodus was 30 per cent lodgers. Soon they found themselves on the streets of Chicago with no place to go. But their exodus from below the Mason and Dixon dine, though occasioned by the opportunity to labor in the North, had other far-reaching causes.

"Alarmed by the increase in unemployment, the Chicago Urban League organized ministers, social agencies and club women into a special committee which undertook the feeding and sleeping of unemployed Negroes, but not until public and private agencies had refused aid. Mostly single men were cared for by this committee, for the United Charities found itself unable to provide for them. Churches prepared and served meals for a while at their own expense and from a fund given to the league by Colored citizens for this purpose. Some clubs furnished lodging and others, unable to feed or sleep, gave money.

"In order to avoid duplication and to weed out undesirables, the Urban League was allowed to receive and record the meals and beds of all persons who were thus helped. Exception to this rule was permitted church members who could go to their pastor and receive aid without clearance. Donations of meats and vegetables in generous quantities were given daily by the packers and a large baking company gave bread. Local merchants assisted. Colored people gave liberally and proceeds from entertainments were put into the common fund.

"During the six months from Jan. 1 to June 23, 41,074 meals were furnished and for 16,902 spearate times men were given shelter. The extent of unemployment is seen from the fact that only 631 men were placed during the entire period of six months. Prior to this the league placed 1,200 a month, or twice as many monthly as were placed in six months during the period of unemployment.

"Women returned to domestic service from the factories and their placements were double those of the men for the same period.

"It should be borne in mind that the Salvation Army, the Y. M. C. A. Hotel, the Dawes Hotel, the Christian Industrial League and some other institutions which run lodging-houses deny Negro men the privilege of sleeping in them. The Wabash Avenue Y. M. C. A. joined with the relief committee referred to above and fed and slept a large number of men.

"But the significant development in this matter of unemployment is the fact that Negroes have retained their ratio in all the large factories and industries now opened. If the plants suspended operations or curtailed its force of course they suffered along with others. Except in the case of a few small shops no replacement of Negroes by whites is noted. In fact, the Negro has not only kept his own job but the jobs of others who would be glad to get them now when choice of occupation is no longer possible."

ARMSTRONG ASSOCIATION ISSUES FINE REPORT

Specializes In Industrial Activities Among Negroes

7/9/21. Savannah Tribune

Philadelphia, Pa., July 4th—The Armstrong Association of this city affiliated with the National Urban League has just issued a most interesting and encouraging report of a year's work in behalf of the colored citizens of the "City of Brotherly Love." The Association specializes in industrial activities, having placed 1933 persons in positions last year at an estimated value of $224,837 per month. Nine contracts were awarded to colored contractors amounting to $67,985, and one man was placed as an engineer with the Pennsylvania Railroad,— the first time that this Company has engaged a colored man in this capacity.

Home and School Visitors have carried social work from three school centers into the homes of the pupils, have made on the average of one hundred visits each per month. These workers have assisted in starting a Little Mother's Club and a clinic for babies, and in investigating the need for a Day Nursery in one of the neighborhoods (nursery to be established in the fall). They have inaugurated a successful Dress Reform, Campaign against Lateness, and assisted in strengthening the Big Sister and the Scout Movement.

A scholarship fund of $1727.61 was raised with which three scholarships were established at the University of Pennsylvania, one at a medical college and one at Temple University. Assistance was given to two students at the University of Pennsylvania and to one who is preparing to enter Hampton Institute.

Neighborhood Center work has been conducted during the summer in Southern New Jersey where a successful Farmer's Picnic was conducted, playground work, sewing classes, home gardens and a baseball team are maintained.

In relating the work to prospective jobs the Industrial Secretary, A. L. Manly has been the consultant on problems affecting the Negro workers in a large number of big industrial plants, and the woman industrial secretary Miss Emma V. Carter has rendered similar services in connection with women employees in factories and other connections. Recently Miss A. L. Richardson who has for a number of years been a Home and School Visitor was taken over by the Board of Education of Philadelphia for this same work thus justifying the Armstrong Association in its experiment.

The secretary and most active person on the board of managers of the Armstrong Association is John T. Emlem who is vice chairman and member of the Executive Board of the National Urban League.

The cost of conducting this work during the past year was $9228.60.

The Board of Managers is made up of both colored and white men and women who feel that it is thru co-operation of this kind that the causes of misunderstanding between the races and friction may be reduced to a minimum.

Community Service Notes

Chic. Defender 4/30/21

On Thursday, April 28, at 7:30 p. m., South Side Community Service gave a grand block party in the 3200 block on Wabash avenue. Mills' brass band furnish music for the occasion. The party was under the immediate direction of the Girls' Patriotic League.

On Saturday, April 23, the Community Girls' Dramatic Club played "A Russian Romance" to a packed house. Mrs. Marie B. Johnson, Misses Ruth McCoo, Irene Wilson, Ruth Handsboro, Lucile Adams, Cleo Jackson, Mrs. James Freeman and little Miss Dorothy Freeman constituted the cast. The repeated applause of the house indicated that these players did well. Dorothy Freeman showed precocious ability that refreshed.

On April 29 the South Park commission held a civil service examination for female playground workers. South Side Community Service is conducting a class where young women are being prepared intensively for the examination. Mrs. Helen B. Sayre, assisted by Mrs. Maude A. Lawrence, organized the class. Miss Ruth Pearson of the South Park commission is instructor. Among the fifty persons attending the class are Misses Dorothy W. Perry, Roberta D. Jackson, Helen Birkhead, Pearl Chandler, Della D. Harris, Esther Fulks, Martha Wilson, Jeannett Triplett, Izetta Smith, Cora Neal, Carrie L. Wharton, Dorothy R. Shoecroft, Mary E. Gee, Mildred O. Amos, Eunice L. Jennings, Miss Mary Webster, Izadore Channels, Bessie M. Strong, Edna H. Cook, N. Constance Hill, Lillian Speed, Caro Lewis, Mesdames Geraldine Dismond, B. M. Love, Ethel Tucker, Luescina Ross, Mable M. Green, O. B. Johns, Marie B. Johnson and Marie Horton.

The story-telling class with games held Saturdays from 2 to 4 for children is progressing very nicely under the direction of Mrs. Sarah Ozella. Mrs. Newton and Miss Davis are rendering valuable assistance.

Supervised recreation for adults is offered every Sunday evening at the Community House. Music by Young's orchestra.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

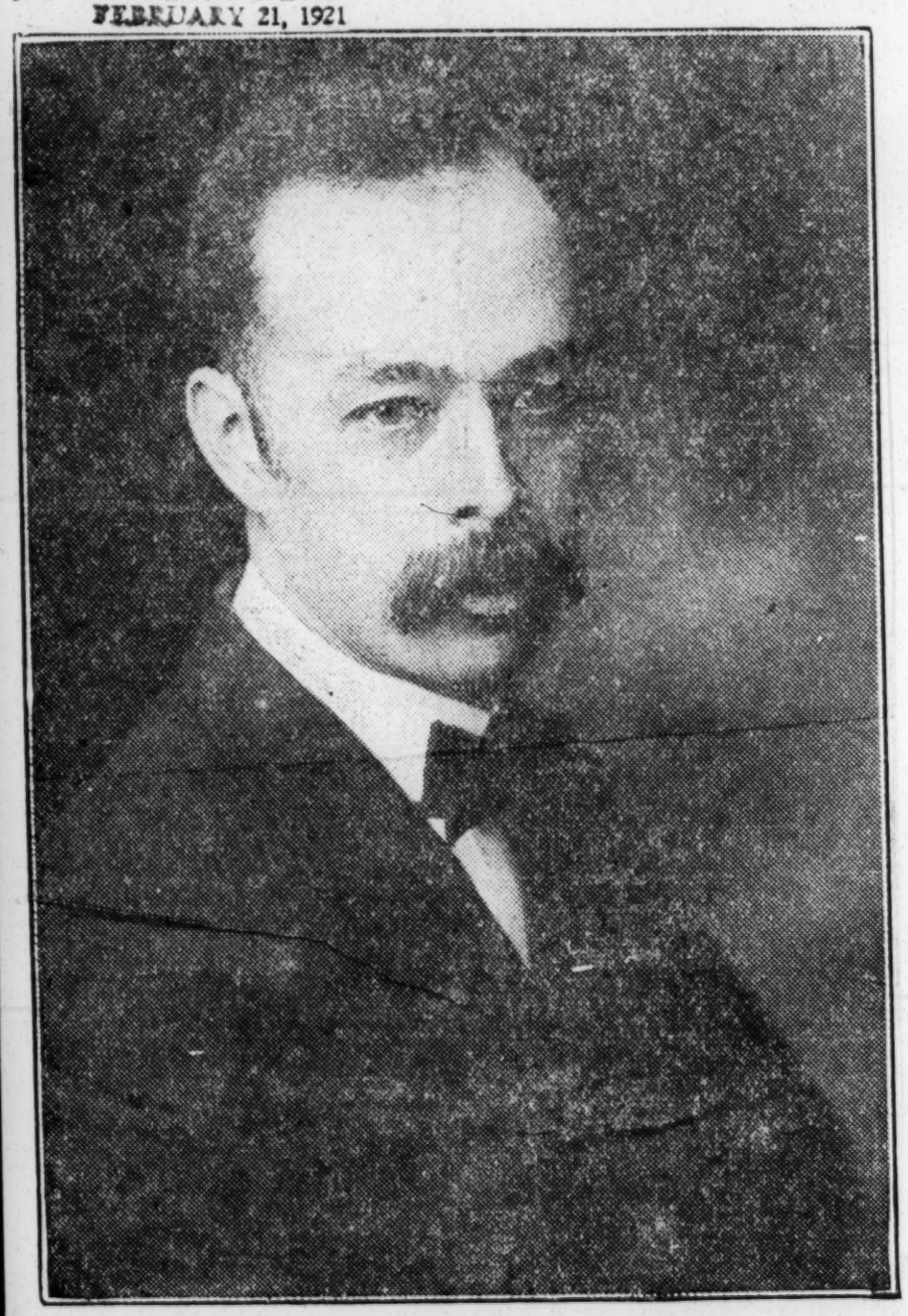
Indiana

Social Conditions - 1921.

Improvement of.

Associate of Booker T. Washington who is in Colored Community Work

FT WAYNE IND NEWS
FEBRUARY 21, 1921



E. T. Atwell.

E. T. Atwell, who is in Fort Wayne in behalf of the colored community service, was for 18 years business manager of the Tuskegee Institute and business associate of the late Booker T. Washington. During the war he was connected with the Herbert Hoover food administration and is now in charge of the work among colored people for Community Service, Inc.

Mr. Atwell is an able public speaker and is said to have the most eloquent message of any negro now appearing on the platform. He speaks Tuesday evening at the Harmar school.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Kentucky

Social Conditions - 1921
Improvement of.

LOUISVILLE KY POST
AUGUST 31, 1921

Urban League to ork Among Col d People

The Urban League of Louisville for Social Service Among Negroes filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office for the purpose of educational work among the colored population in the city. The league has no capital stock and the debt limit is not to exceed $250. The incorporators and officers are H. E Hall, vice president; Lee P. Willer treasurer; W. H. Perry, Jr., secretary and J. A. C. Lattimore, director.

Louisiana

Social Conditions - 1921.
Improvement of.

DEPARTMENT OF VOLUNTEERS FOR COLORED PEOPLE

MONROE LA STAR
MARCH 3, 1921

NEW ORLEANS NEGRO LEADER IS HERE TO ESTABLISH COLORED DEPARTMENT IN CITY

Captain N. McNeal, of New Orleans, colored, who is in charge of the Negro Department of the Volunteers of America is in the city and will lecture at the St. James M. E. church (colored) tomorrow night. His subject will be "Behind Prison Bars". Representing the Volunteers of America his work is the same as that of the white department, to alleviate the sufferings of those who are unfortunate. Captain McNeal will work toward helping the members of his race who are suffering because the male members of their family are in prison.

Social Conditions, Improvement of.
"Something Doing at Annapolis"
1921. Maryland.

"SOMETHING DOING AT ANNAPOLIS"

Centenary Co-operating in Wholesome Service Among Colored Population of Naval Station

Those whose prejudices or predilections cause them to see little of religious value except in a preacher expounding theology from a pulpit will be inclined, perhaps, to discredit

see other side.

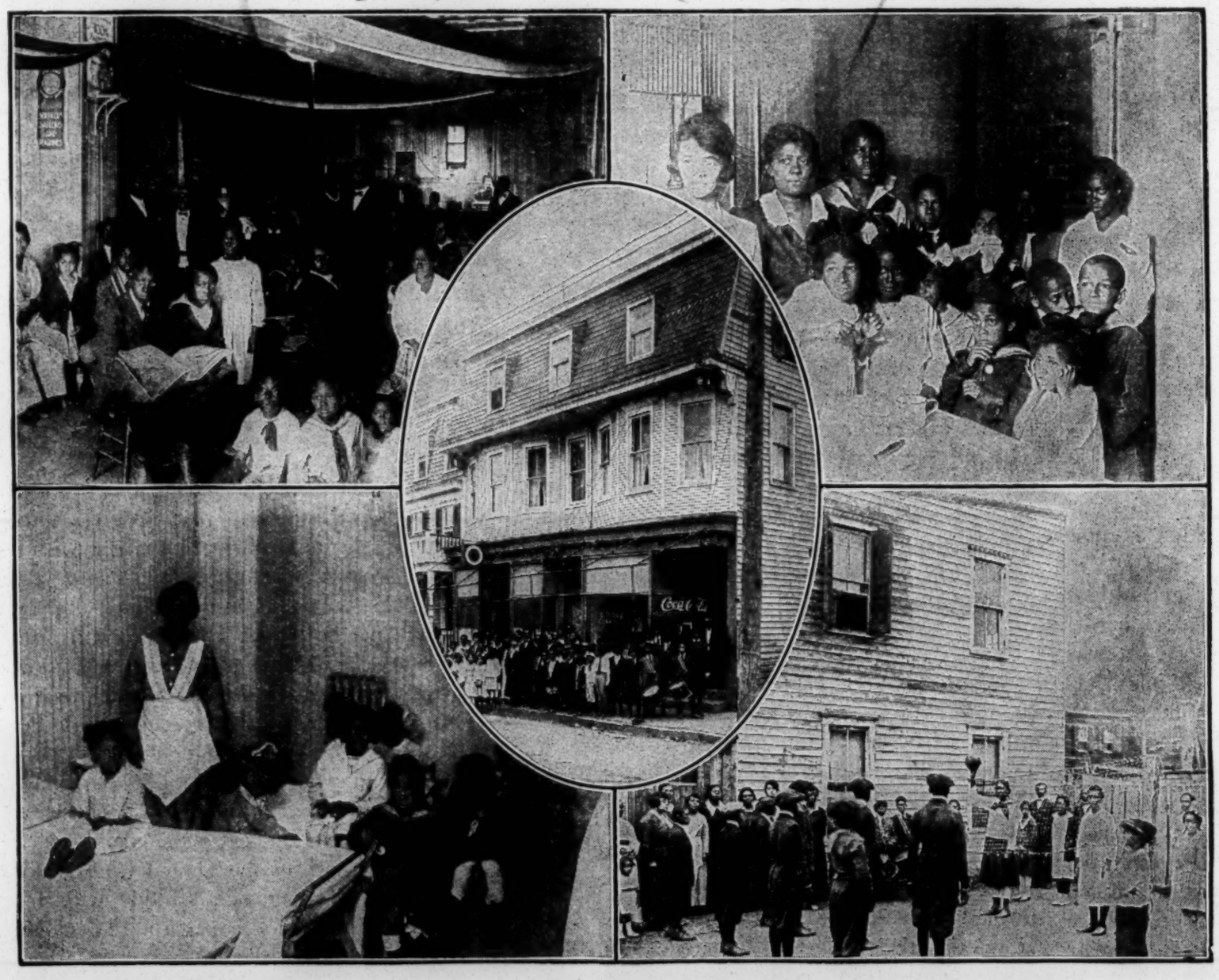
ments for many whose recreational life was in sore need of guidance.

The situation has been greatly relieved, however, by the purchase by Asbury Church

(See other side)

beginnings of a reading room and library, the games, the victrola and other equipment are in almost constant use. Athletic events are encouraged, Field Days have been observed, Boy and Girl Scout work is regularly carried on and sewing and cooking classes are a helpful form of activity among the girls. Community Songs have been a wholesome for mof diversion twice a month on Sunday afternoons. A day nursery, employment bureau and medical clinic have also been of assistance to people in need. The dormitory space provided is the only place in the city that offers the colored people, including sailors with week-end "passes," anything in the way of a public lodging house or hotel.

In a word, Asbury Church is reaching out, through its new community house ministry, to serve and to save men and women who have not been in the habit of entering the church. And already its influence and beneficial results have satisfied its promoters that it is proving a factor for righteousness in conserving the youth of the city for the community and the church.



THE NEW COMMUNITY HOUSE OF THE ASBURY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, ANNAPOLIS, MARYLAND.

In the Club and Game Room
Members of Executive Committee of Boy and Girl Scouts in Front of Community House.
Matron and Children in Nursery
Volley Ball Game in Yard

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

"Something Doing at Annapolis" (Continued from other side)

to some extent the sort of work which is being done by the Community Service Organization among the five or six thousand members of the colored community in Annapolis, Maryland, under the auspices of Asbury Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Rev, W. C. Thompson is the pastor. As a matter of fact, some of the colored people directly affected by the work of the Organization would probably never think of attending church, but some of them, at least, are inclined by this form of ministry to come under the direct influence of the gospel message in the church services.

Before the Methodist church organized for this form of ministry, the colored population, which is largely confined to one part of the city, was destitute of any common meeting place or social and recreational advantages. A serious social problem attended with grave possibilities is created by the presence of from 250 to 500 colored sailors stationed at the Naval Academy as mess attendants and in other forms of government service. There was no Y. M. C. A., Y. W. C. A., club rooms or similar quarters where they could spend their leisure hours, and the pool rooms and street concerns provided the only allure-

of a three story, twenty-one roomed building, formerly used for the War Camp Community Service work, which has been opened up as a community house for the colored people. A Centenary grant of $1,000 for maintenance has made possible the services of a young man as executive secretary, who has had special training for War Camp Community Service, and a matron who has the advantage of considerable experience in work among colored people. The building provides one large club and game room, and assembly and social room, a girls' club room, a good kitchen and pantry, a roomy office, two bath rooms, twelve sleeping rooms, and a large lunch room, besides other smaller rooms for special purposes. There is also a back yard large enough for the boys and girls to enjoy volley-ball, dodge-ball, quoits and boxing.

The building and equipment as it now stands cost $15,000, but it has been money well expended. The rooms are in constant use, as the colored people with no other place to resort are making the most of their new opportunities. Clubs and societies of Asbury Church avail themselves almost daily of the privileges afforded, while from ten o'clock in the morning until ten at night the

Norfolk Community Center

The workers of the Community Service at the Girls' Center on Princess Anne Ave. wish to thank those who helped them to carry out successfully their plans for Christmas. Under the auspices of the Community Service the lovely Community Christmas tree at the Billy Sunday Tabernacle was held.

On this occasion Rev. R. H. Bowling acted as chairman, Rev. Long of Bank Street Baptist church offered prayers, Rev. C. P. Madison made an appeal in behalf of the Christmas seals, Dr. J. P. Wallace gave a talk on the purpose of the season, and, last but not least, Grand-pa Giddings delighted the hearts of both young and old when he acted the role of Santa Claus.

Nineteen baskets of groceries were given out at the center; ten families were given clothing, ranging from seven to two dozen articles each; 47 bags of fruit were taken to the colored wards of the three hospitals, Tidewater, St. Vincent's and Protestant. There were twenty undergarments made at the center and given out to needy children; one box of apples and a crate of oranges were taken to the City Home.

Donations were received from the Booker T. Washington High school, John T. West school and S. C. Armstrong school. Others giving donations were: Mrs. M. Wright, Miss Helen Hall, Miss Minnie Bruce, Miss M. Frieman, Mrs. Laura Williams, Mrs. Hutcherson, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Floyd. Those giving money were: Miss Laura Williams, Miss Z. Malloy's group, Mr. Charlie Griffin.

The following gave clothing: Mrs. W. M. Rich, Mrs. F. R. Trigg, Mrs. W. E. Lawrence, Mrs. Blanche Fonville, Mrs. Elnora Long, Mrs. D. W Byrd, Mrs. Mildred Carter, a box of toys and five dolls; Mrs. S. Bass. The following contributions were made: Mrs. Mildred Carter, $5; the Abiding Circle for Rescue Work, $5; Mr. J. P. Quander, 50c; Mr. Frank Hill, 50c; Mr. Joseph Jordan, 50c; Mr. Alfred Brown, 50c; Mr. Joseph Savage, 50c; Mr. Carl Shands, 50c; Mr. Johnnie Gibson, 50c; Mr. N. H. Jackson, 50c; Royal Court of Olive Leaf, $2; Mrs. Sarah Bailey, 50c; Mrs. Anna Dawley, 50c. The workers in charge of the center are Mrs. Bass and Mrs. Wright.

THE WASHINGTON COUNCIL OF SOCIAL WORKERS.

Believing that the time is opportune for seeking a more intelligent acquaintancec with our national ideals and social problems in general, and their relation to the colored American in particular, the colored paid social workers of this city have organized under the name The Washington Council of Social Workers. The following is the object of the new organization as set forth in the by-laws:

"The object of this organization shall be to unite the paid social workers of the District of Columbia in one body, and to establish, develop and unify such association through conferences, research work and general exchange of experiences, and to promote in a general way ccooperative relationships within the District."

Formal organization was perfected at a meeting held in the lobby of the Phyllis Wheatley Branch, Y. W C. A., 901 Rhode Island avenue northwest. Social workers from the Y. M. C. A., Community Service, Salvation Army, Women's Bureau, Washington Police Department; Associated Charities, National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, Industrial Home School, Attendance Department of Washington Public Schools, Temporary Home School, Probation Office of Juvenile and Municipal Courts, United States Public Health Service, Boy Scouts and Visiting Nurses Association. By-laws were adopted and the following named persons elected as the first officers of the council: Lieut. Lawrence A. Oxley, president; Mrs. Eula Ross Grey, vice-president; Charles Flagg, treasurer; Miss Alice Ward Smith, secretary. Dr. Roscoe C. Brown, Mrs. Madeline P. Childs, Mrs. Laura B. Glenn, Charles A. Marshall and Lawrence L. Whaley, together with the officers named above, constitute the board of directors. Committees on membership, ways and means, program and speakers were appointed.

A luncheon meeting will be held each month, and every effort will be made to have persons prominent in the national and community life give short lectures on some phase of social work having to do with local conditions and problems. Eventually it is planned to have the council function in an advisory capacity to the newly formed Washington Council of Social Agencies on all matters pertaining to the general city-wide social problem in its relation to the colored Americans in this city.

Representing no one but themselves as individuals, but coming from all organizations and agencies doing social and welfare work in Washington, the members of the council hope to render signal service to the race and nation in the matter of intelligent approach and study of the many social problems, thereby encouraging better race relations in Washington.

A town or city is but a composite picture of the inhabitants, its government the reflection of the ideals or lack of ideals of its people, its environment the study of their lives, habits and customs of those who abide therein and every resident is a contributor to the environment which is to influence the new generation. Believing this to be true, the Washington Council of Social Workers will endeavor to have the race in Washington recognize their responsibility, and if they do this the environment will be splendid and a bigger, better, safer and sane Washington will be the ultimate result.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Condition - 1921.

Improvement of.

Cornerstone Of Community House Laid Tuesday

Masonic Ceremonies Mark Milestone In History Of Local Church Activities

2/25/21

Afro-American

The cornerstone of the community house of Sharp Street Memorial M. E. Church was laid Tuesday afternoon with impressive services. The Most Worshipful United Grand Lodge of Masons of Maryland, along with John P. Turner, grand master for the District of Columbia, assisted in the exercises.

Owing to the bad weather the speech-making took place inside the church. The invocation was by Rev. Charles W. Baldwin, white. Rev. M. J. Naylor, pastor of the church, told of the efforts of the M. E. Church to educate the colored people of the South and asserted that the same broad gauged spirit actuated the denomination in the centenary movement.

Rev. Ernest S. Williams introduced Bishop W. F. McDowell as "the man most responsible for the election of two colored bishops at the last M. E. General Conference.

Bishop McDowell said that the big centenary movement was really the result of the missionary efforts of John Stewart, colored, who was converted a century ago and then started out to do missionary work among the Indians.

He eulogized George Washington and praised the ideals for which he stood and asserted that while the colored people may be patient that they were not fairly treated, but that the Methodist Church stood definitely and irrevocably for the rights of men. He praised the community house as an institution for the saving of lives of men and women.

W. Ashbie Hawkins delivered an address in which he pointed out the bond between the Masonic fraternity and the church.

A collection of $1,200 was lifted for the community house, which will cost $75,000. A copy of the AFRO-AMERICAN was among the things placed in the cornerstone.

The community house has been one of the pet projects of Dr. Taylor for some time, and is the outgrowth of various welfare agencies started at the church.

He has been pastor at the church for nine years and, has succeeded in wiping out a mortgage indebtedness of about $25,000. The church was recently beautified throughout at a cost of $5,000.

He is a native of Frederick County and was educated at Storer College, Morgan College and Howard University. He has filled a number of prominent charges and attended several M. E. General Conferences as one of the representatives from the Washington Conference.

$85,000 Community House Dedicated

Sharp Street Church Held Formal Opening On Tuesday

2/25/21

Afro-American

Before a crowd of members and friends Tuesday night, Bishop McDowell, formally dedicated the new community house of Sharp Street M. E. Church, corner Dolphin and Etting streets.

The new building, which cost $85,000 and is four stories high, includes room for boy scouts and camp fire girls, a kindergarten, meeting rooms for older persons, 13 dormitory rooms for girls, a monster gymnasium and well-lighted roof garden. Shower baths, tubs and lavatories are located on every floor. The building is heated from the steam heating plant of the church adjoining.

Rev. C. Y. Trigg and his assistant, Rev. Julius Johnson received many congratulations. They announced the appointment of Miss Elsie M. Mountain of Columbus, Ohio and Wm. F. Jones of Memphis, Tenn., for recently of Annapolis, Md., as social workers who will direct community activities.

Rev. M. J. Naylor, former pastor of the church, under whose direction the community house was planned and almost completed, spoke at the Wednesday night meeting in the gymnasium. He congratulated the trustees and members upon erecting the first building of its kind in the city for white or colored.

Rev. Mr. Trigg referred to the community house as a monument to the thought and energy of the Rev. Mr. Naylor. Thursday night Rev. W. A. C. Hughes was the speaker and on Friday night George Owens, M. Blunt, W. L. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Mary Handy.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE HOLDS QUARTERLY MEETING

2-23-21

Commonwealth

Baltimore Herald

Executive Board Receives Secretary Jones' Report

Maryland.

On Monday the 23rd, the quarterly meeting of the Executive Board of the National Urban League was held in the Russell Sage Foundation building, New York City. Among the members present were L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; Dr. James H. Dillard, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Mrs. A. S. Reed, Wm. H. Baldwin, Dr. Abraham Lfkowitz, W. R. Valentine, Dr. Wm. H. Brooks, Dr. A. Clayton Powell, John T. Emlen, George W. Seligman and the executive secretary, Eugene Kincle Jones.

The treasurer reported cash and pledges received by the National New York organizations, which raise their budget jointly to the sum of $32,000 for the current year's expenses. In addition to this, the executive secretary in his rport stated that a little more than $8,000 a year for three years, making a total of $25,000, had been pledged for the Department of Research and Investigation which for the first time will be set up as distinct division of the league's work.

Mr. Jones among other additional facts, reported the following accomplishments for the past quarter:

The conclusion of successful health week campaigns wherever the league has affiliated organizations; lectures in colleges, white and colored, on the Negro and his social problems by national and local executives; considerable activity, especially in midwestern cities, towards relieving the unemployment situation both by se- ring jobs for men and women and providing meals and lodging and other relief for destitute families the placing of social workers in positions of responsibility in connection with social workers in positions of responsibility in connection with social work the league has induced organizations to assume in the interest of colored people; agreement with the authorities of the School of Economics of the University of Pittsburgh for placing two league "Fellows" at this sch next fall, making ei available fellowships for next year in five institutions; progress in existence being formed in four cities in the east, middle west and far west and considerable helpful publicity in defense of the Negro's industrial and economic rights by means of ditorials and articles in the daily and weekly press.

The committee appointed a pr gram committee for the annual conference of the National Urban League to be held October 19th t 22nd in Chicago.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions, Improvement of - 1921 Michigan

BAPTISTS PLAN NEGRO CENTER

DETROIT MICH EVE NEWS
JULY 30, 1921

Vocation Rooms and School Will Be Undertaken, Says the Rev. H. C. Gleiss.

Plans are being made by the Detroit Baptist Union to establish a Christian Center for Negroes on Russell street between Sherman and Catherine streets. Activities will be like those of the modern settlement house but more extensive and will be presented as definitely Christian activity, according to the Rev. Dr. H. C. Gleiss, superintendent of the union.

The committee in charge of the work is headed by W. P. Lovett executive secretary of the Detroit Citizens' League. Miss Lucy R. Alexander, Washington, a trained social worker, will come here about Sept. 1 to direct part of the activities. The Rev. R. L. Bradby will have an office in the building to take charge of men's and boys' interests.

UNION OWNS PROPERTY.

The property is owned by the Baptist Union. By Sept. 1 there will have been invested $10,000 in the project, Dr. Gleiss says. Valuation of the property he places at $15,000. The building was formerly used for a lodge hall. An auditorium will be fitted at the front for meetings. It will be equipped with gymnasium apparatus and laid out for basket ball.

In one of two rooms in the back of the building domestic science will be taught women and girls of the neighborhood. Another room will be used as dining room and sewing room.

Within two blocks are four Negro churches. The center will be constructed in the center of Detroit's Negro population so as not to supplant church activities but to enlarge them, Dr. Gleiss says. Extensive plans are being developed to make the project an instance of applied Christianity.

PLAN TRADE CLASSES.

As soon as practicable, a portion of the building will be fitted to teach trades to young Negroes. It is planned to put in an automobile repair shop where men will be taught principles of the machinist's trade and how to drive cars. Other portions may be used to teach carpentry, cabinet making, moulding and similar work.

Volunteer workers will be drawn from Baptist churches of the city and from Negroes themselves, as the plan develops. Probably a nurse soon will be available for instruction and duty in the neighborhood, Dr. Gleiss says. A kindergarten will be added later.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions – 1921.

Minnesota

Improvement of.

Women's Co-Operative Alliance [illegible] in Housing of Negro Girls

Deplorable Conditions Found in Survey Made by Alliance, Y. W. C. A. and Associated Charities—Places Considered for Homes.

MINNEAPOLIS MORNING TRIBUNE
JULY 24, 1921

ALARMING and deplorable conditions surrounding the housing of Negro employed girls in Minneapolis were brought to light at a recent meeting of the Council of Social Agencies, according to an announcement yesterday from Mrs. Robbins Gilman, executive secretary of the Women's Co-operative alliance. It was on the basis of facts gleaned from a survey made by the alliance, the Y.W.C.A. and the Associated Charities, that the reports were made at the conference by Mmes. W. H. Morse, R. C. Martin, Chester Simmons and the Misses Margaret A. Smith, and Nellie Oswald, members of the committee on homes for employed women.

The Woman's Christian association, which maintains a chain of boarding houses for employed women and girls, was urged to provide a home for Negro girls.

Places Being Selected.

Mrs. James Paige, president of the association, announced that the matter was under advisement and that a number of places were being considered as possible sites.

"The locality must be selected with great care," Mrs. Paige said, "as the home to be useful must be in a district where the greatest transient Negro population is to be found and where many of the handicapped girls and those needing attention are at the present time."

Miss Margaret Smith, superintendent of the Womans' Occupational bureau, expressed herself as greatly pleased over the prospect of improved housing for the girls declaring that they should be given every possible chance for a normal, wholesome life."

"The survey of young women reveals surprisingly high educational qualifications, but also emphasized the great handicaps which these young women have in attempting to secure employment," she said. "As a result of the industrial survey and an educational campaign for suitable employment upon merit for the young Negro women of Minneapolis, places heretofore closed to them were opened. These included: Switchboard position, stock girl in millinery department of department store, stock girl in ready-to-wear store, stock girl in furniture store, stock girl in manufacturing company who was later promoted to filing clerk, bundle clerks in clothing store, errand girl in printing establishment, stenographer in factory, stenographer, elevator in office building, demonstrator in cosmetics, assistant in hair dressing parlor, check room girl in women's organization, and 7,000 persons reached positions in three dressmaking establishments.

In her house to house work among colored people, Mrs. Joseph Bryan, the colored secretary of the Alliance, has reached approximately 7,000 colored people. In the last year she interviewed 1,497 mothers and distributed 3,617 pieces of literature bearing upon social hygiene and juvenile laws. She has also acted as Big Sister to 109 colored girls and has seen or heard from these girls 937 times within a period of 12 months. In addition to this, the secretary has interviewed practically all the ministers, physicians, attorneys, and policemen of her own people for the purpose of interesting them in that part of the program of the Alliance in which because of their profession they would be likely to co-operate.

From a number of many workers among the colored people, who have developed vision and real helpfulness stands out prominently the Rev. David Morris Jordon, pastor of the Border Methodist Episcopal church. He has recently started a community center in his church building. It comprises reading, club, and social rooms, already fairly well equipped. In a still more practical way he has installed an information and employment bureau. Mr. Jordan takes personal charge and direction of this community center, assisted by Mrs. Sarah Bean, who is taking the training course for volunteer social workers of the Women's Co-operative Alliance, in order to become better equipped for her work, it was said.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Social Conditions - 1921.

National

Improvement of

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE

Christian Recorder 7/14/21

The forty-eighth session of the National Conference of Social Work was held at Milwaukee, Wis., June 22nd to 29th. While attending the Bishops' Council at Chicago I found myself so near to Milwaukee that I decided to spend a day visiting this interesting conference. The truth is I found it so interesting that instead of spending one day I spent five days there with great profit. I only wish I had space to tell our readers about this conference, but I have not.

The sessions were held in the Milwaukee Auditorium. More than 2500 delegates attended, representing social work in nearly every state in the Union. Exhibits showing various phases of social work were arranged throughout the building and proved very illuminating. The work of the conference was divided into ten sections, each dealing with a particular phase of our social life needing constructive and correctional treatment. Last week I gave the program in full in order that the variety of treatment might be seen. I was only able to hear a few of the addresses. The subject of "Unemployment" occupied much attention. While all recognized the fact of unemployment, there were no reliable facts as to extent which was variously estimated as being from 5,000,000 to 15,000,000 normal workers now out of employment. Various reasons were given but the adjustment of wages and prices of materials was given as the chief cause. So far as the colored situation is concerned it appeared that Chicago and Detroit possibly have the worst unemployment situation, where there has been much suffering. Unemployment however has not started a counter migration of Negroes.

Prof. John R. Commons gave a very illuminating address on Unemployment Insurance, showing that the study of unemployment is giving us data upon which we can soon base a scientfic policy against unemployment, just as we do now against fire, accident, flood, etc., and that this will be to stabilize industry in general. He gave a historical sketch of this kind of insurance, pointing out what must be done to perfect a stable policy.

Another interesting discussion I heard was on a "National Health Policy," by Dr. M. P. Ravenal, of the University of Missouri. Dr. Ravenal said that as a nation we pay more attention to our forests, our pigs, and horses and crops than we do to our own lives. He told of the awful neglect and how it is costing us.

Another discussion which was helpful was that on "Housing." John Ihlder, Housing Director for the United States Chamber of Commerce, B. Rosenthal of the Chicago Housing Association, Miss Harlean James of the American Civic Association, and others spoke in this subject. The housing shortage according to Mr. Ihlder is not so acute today as it was nine months ago, because the American people have accommodated themselves to a lower standard. During high wages and much work there was an advance of the standard; people moved out of the slums, moved into individual houses and made improvements. But with wages cut and work slack, many families have doubled up, many single houses have been made two and three family houses. The result is, that the standard of sanitation has been lowered, and the sickness and death rate has increased. Lodgers have multiplied, and many families which have been heretofore taken in lodgers have been forced to do so. There is also a bad moral result, which is indicated in the increase of the number of illegitimate children. It was asserted particularly that among Negroes where the families are forced to live together, and take in lodgers to make ends meet, there is an unusual amount of illegitimacy.

Various methods of improving housing were discussed.

"Community Buying" was a topic which was profitable in showing how the high cost of living was combatted in various communities. While the community stores were not a howling success everywhere, they were encouraged. My remarks regarding the difficulty of our people in co-operative enterprises were well received, and when I spoke of the organization of banks as the key to larger co-operation among our people, and as the real basis of their economic development, there were many approving remarks. In fact one of the statements given most applause in this section was that the colored man is awaking to the fact that he makes a great deal of money, which he has not had the use of for his higher social development, and that through organizing banks he is able to co-operate within his race to form a strong economic unit fit to co-operate upon a basis of self respect with other groups. After this meeting was over a Catholic priest from Ohio engaged me in conversation for more than an hour, so great was his interest in this new development among our people, and when I told him we had banks all over the United States he expressed surprise.

A profitable evening was spent upon the study of the Family, and Justice for the poor.

Conference Sermon

The special conference sermon was preached by Bishop Charles H. Brent, of the Protestant Episcopal Church of Western New York. His subject was "the Relation of the Church to Social Service," and his text was "Thou should love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, soul and mind." This is the first and great commandment; the second is like unto it—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Upon these two commandments hang all the law and the prophets. He stated that the relation of the church to social service was as a parent to a child; that the church has always done social service; but that the social service of modern times is as an educated child attempting to apply the methods of science to charity and religion. It should therefore be more helpful to the church in expressing itself in practical ways because it is better informed. He spoke of the danger there was in getting away from the real basis of all social service which is religion: "Thou should love the Lord thy God." The consciousness of having God before us and God in all we do is the chief inspiration of our life, and gives a purpose to our service to mankind. The Bishop spoke of the growing materialism of this age. "The important factor in everything is accent" said he. Accent is that which makes one word different from another, which makes a sentence mean one thing or a very different thing. It is not so much what we do as what we emphasize and accentuate that makes for the spiritual benefit or injury of life. Materialism, if it came to us in its most horrid form would be very easily recognized and very easily banished. But it does not come to us in any such form. It comes in a most pleasant and insinuating form. It is a thing which we delight in. Materialism is a merely wrong accent. It is the putting of things in the place of God. When we put humanity or mere things in the place of God we are materialistic. The two commandments are: first, "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God," and second "Thou shalt love thy neighbor." "The grand thing which the social worker needs to emphasize is the presence and the influence of God. Social service is organized and educated unselfishness. It is the practical exemplification of the Christian spirit and when it emanates from the consciousness of the dependence upon God, it is the highest expression of Christianity." The Church cannot get along without social service. Social service will not be effective without the spirit of the Church.

Colored Social Workers Organize

Among the 2,500 persons present from all in the United States there were about twenty-five colored social workers. Among them were Ernest T. Attwell, national director of colored work for Community Service; Monroe N. Work, director of Research of Tuskegee Institute; Eugene Kinckle Jones, director of the National Urban League; and the following representatives of the National Urban League: T. Arnold Hill, of Chicago, John C. Dancy, Jr., Detroit, W. R. Conners, Cleveland, A. B. Nutt, Milwaukie, F. T. Lane of Kansas City, E. A. Carter of Louisville, Ky., Mrs. Joanna S. Porter, of the Phyllis Wheatley Home for Girls, Chicago, Mrs. Green of Kansas City, Mrs. Leona S. Evans, of the Provident Associaiton, St. Louis, Mrs. Edwards, probation officer, Gary, Ind., Mrs. L Maxwell, of Associated Charities, Minneapolis, Mrs. C. C. Montgomery, juvenile court of Milwaukie, W. R. Conner, of Negro Welfare League, Cleveland Ohio, Forester B. Washington, Detroit, Mrs. Gertrude D. Rush, Welfare League, Des Moines, Mr. Johnson, Oklahoma, Mr. Charles S. Johnson, Chicago Commission on Race Relations, and Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Adah Waters and Mrs. Jones, of Chicago, and others. Nearly all with whom I spoke felt that our people should have had larger representation present and expressed deep regret that there was such a small representation of our people from the Southern States which are so backward in social work. The meeting next year will be in Providence, R. I., and I hope a larger number of persons interested in social work may atttend.

R. R. WRIGHT.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions — 1921.

Improvement of.

National

SOCIAL WORKERS CARRY MESSAGE ON BIG PROBLEMS

6/26/21

Important Factors of Modern Life Discussed at Meeting Here.

The National Conference of Social Work—what is its significance?

For a week there has been in session in Milwaukee one of the largest gatherings of representative interests ever brought together in the United States.

Not only the social worker—he who deals professionally with the poor, the dependent and the delinquent, but the principal divisional interests of national and international welfare movements are represented.

Each Has Message.

Each has its message to bring, each has its lesson to take away, and in the union of these interests, the consciousness of their close relation, is the keynote of the conference, in the opinion of prominent delegates in interviews to The Sentinel.

An important factor in the conference is the representation of education. College professors and school administration officials from all parts of the country are attending the meeting.

"The interrelation of the school with the social problems of the day is a close one," said Prof. Franklin Johnson, professor of sociology at Grinnell college, discussing the place of education in the conference.

Making of Citizens.

"We have gone beyond the idea in this country that the purpose of education is merely the promotion of culture. We realize now that its primary aim is the making of useful citizens, and through them, the building up of the nation.

"Practically every big national problem under discussion at this conference can, I believe, be traced in some way to education, and if we can learn to link the school to the public life, we shall have gone a long way toward developing its efficacy.

"There is the great problem of delinquency and crime, for instance. While the great center for prevention of crime is, of course, the home, the school also has a large responsibility. The school can partially make up for the defects of the home, and it can prove an important instrument of reform. But to do so, the school must be brought in touch with the actual social problems."

Force for Good.

"In the work of charity in this country the conference should prove a most valuable force for good," said Dr. John J. O'Grady, secretary of the national conference of Catholic charities.

"It will bring the outlying cities in touch with the advanced methods of the great cities, and give the new, growing charitable organizations, the benefit of the experience of the old organizations.

"There is one question particularly on which social workers of the United States are divided. It is that of the relation of public and private welfare organizations.

"In the east the greater part of social welfare work is done through private organizations. People there seem agreed that the private agency can give something which the public agency can not.

"In the west, however, the tendency appears to be toward legislation. A great deal of your welfare work is placed in the hands of state or municipal departments of government.

"The relative merits of these two opinions are an important subject of discussion and mutual education between the eastern and the western delegates."

Praises Work Done.

Dr. A. Sum, social welfare attache of the Czecho-Slovak legation, was enthusiastic in his praise of the methods of American social work revealed at the conference.

"America is advanced ahead of every other country in social work," said Dr. Sum.

"You have taken hold of the problem in the right manner, and brought to it an organization and businesslike methods that are nowhere duplicated. The work of America in the relief work done in Europe during the war was the admiration of the world and since I have been in this country studying your methods I find a not less efficient dealing with domestic problems.

"Your problem here is far different from that in Europe. Here social work is almost entirely voluntary, and the individualistic idea is always featured. You say to your poor, 'help yourself and we will help you.' In my country we say, help yourself, yes; but if you can not help yourself, it is the duty of the government to take care of you.

Has Important Power.

"This conference, while I do not think it will take any definite action on national problems, nevertheless has an important power in the public opinion it generates. Matters of national and international import are brought here and discussed from all angles. Ideas and conceptions are clarified, and the delegate takes back to his community a broader understanding of the problems."

Wisconsin has given a very definite and valuable gift to the social workers from all corners of the nation who have been drawn to the national conference in Milwaukee, according to Allen T. Burns, director of the study of methods of Americanization of the Carnegie foundation, New York City, who is president of the conference.

Wisconsin in Lead.

"Wisconsin leads all other states of the union in the steps she has taken to make possible the transfer of the immigrant from the big cities to the farm," says Mr. Burns.

"This is one of the most pressing national problems of today. The trend of population to the cities, the consequent shortage of farm labor, and the relative depopulation of the rural districts, endanger the economic life of America.

"It is a difficult thing to take the immigrant, newly arrived in this country, and put him on the farm, but Wisconsin has done this with marked success. Your state guides and protects the incoming foreigner, not only in acquiring his farm land, but also in developing it. He is protected from land sharks and instructed and aided in making his farm a success.

Gift to Workers.

"This example, I think, has been Wisconsin's chief gift to the thousands of workers in various fields of welfare who are meeting in Milwaukee. Each of them will take home with him a new conception of the immigrant problem."

Reviewing the work of the conference in general, and speaking of its effects on social work throughout the United States in the future, Mr. Burns said:

"The various divisional conferences and meetings have been carried out in such a way as to get the individual social workers to think about the larger problems of welfare, rather than merely about the problems in their own fields.

"There is much justification for the hope that this conference in Milwaukee will be the beginning of a new attitude toward social work. Each worker for the cause will hereafter see his duties in perspective.

New Vision of Work.

"The new vision of social work is of a nationwide undertaking, related to and regulated by the great ground swells of life and the times. The social worker is the sensitory nerve of society. The problems of the day are registered in him and it will take all of society, working together, to solve these problems. The social worker must find out what particular contribution he can make to the work, and carry it out with one eye on the whole field of welfare work.

"This new vision of our task will be, I believe, the specific result of the national conference."

"This meeting in Milwaukee will be of inestimable value in adding to the prestige and effectiveness of the cause of social hygiene," says Dr. Valeria H. Parker, chairman of the social hygiene committee of the National League of Women Voters, commenting on the work of the conference thus far.

Meaning of Work.

"Many people have been prevented, by prejudices and inhibitions, from understanding or appreciating the work of social hygiene. They have thought that it deals with the abnormal, the ugly, the disagreeable side of life.

"But the true meaning of social hygiene is emerging at this conference, in the eyes of other social workers, and of the world in general. Social hygiene is the gospel of health. It aims at a constructive utilization of sex in the life of the family and of society as a whole. Everyone believes in love, in family life, in children, but the science that deals with sex, an important factor in all these things, is only beginning to be understood."

Dr. Parker also emphasized the importance of the conference in co-ordinating social welfare work and in making for a broader outlook on social problems for each worker.

Reception Is Given.

The parlors of the Knights of Columbus clubhouse were filled to overflowing Saturday afternoon, when the Marquette Women's League held a reception for women delegates to the National Conference of Social Workers. Dr. John M. Cooper, instructor in social origins at the Catholic University of America at Washington, spoke on the relatitonship between the church and social work.

Vocal solos were rendered by Miss Cox, accompanied by Miss Camm. Mrs. Payne, president of the league, announced that a meeting would be held in September to observe the seven hundredth anniversary of the death of Dante Aligherri, and that a get-together dinner will be held in the Republican house next week.

Goes to Providence.

Providence, R. I., was chosen for the next convention of the National Conference of Social Work, at the first general business session of the conference held in the main hall of the Auditorium Saturday morning.

A resolution urging world disarmament, presented by Mrs. Ben Hooper, Oshkosh, president of the Wisconsin League of Women Voters, was accepted and referred to the resolutions committee, as was also one introduced by Dr. Valeria Parker advocatng strict enforcement of the eighteenth amendment as the first step in a campaign for greater respect for law and order.

Chicago Herald 7/9/21

SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

MANY of our welfare workers who attended the National Social Workers' Conference held at Milwaukee July 22 to 29 have expressed their disappointment at the failure of the conference to give any important place on the program for the discussion or presentation of problems with which they were especially concerned. A year ago in that most Southern of Southern cities—New Orleans—where our delegates were not very enthusiastically received by some of the local folks, the directors did manage to have a speaker from our group on the program. Two years ago at Atlantic City in at least two of the main sessions of the conference our speakers had important places on the program. In all of the section conferences this same arrangement prevailed. At Milwaukee our delegates were merely observers and listeners.

A. L. Jackson

Some of the brethren who must have lost their vision on account of their resentment of the situation in Milwaukee are said to have urged their fellow delegates to organize a separate conference, and would have done so but for the opposition of the younger men in the conference. At Atlantic City it was unanimously agreed to disavow such moves for separate affairs and urge the representation of our group on the executive committee of the association itself. This was done and arrangements made by the officers of the conference to carry out the plan. Now if things did not go right at Milwaukee it is shortsighted, to say the least, to proceed to officially jim-crow ourselves, thinking that an effective protest. That not only defeats our purpose of keeping close to these leaders in welfare in order that we may educate them about our problems and work, thereby securing larger co-operation in local fields; but we willfully desert our stanch friends in the conference who have stood by their guns in our behalf in the past. The obvious thing to do is to impress upon our representative on that executive committee what the situation requires and what the farseeing delegates want, and see to it that he delivers the goods. If not, get busy and get a representative who can. At any rate, let us not be guilty of running amuck with a self-imposed jim-crow plan or inject the separatist idea where it does not belong. Social workers, get your shortsighted brethren straightened out. Milwaukee is a long way from Mississippi and Alabama. Even in those states they are beginning to wake up. Let's not be caught asleep at the switch again.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Consider Social Problems As They Affect Negro Life

New York age 7/9/21

Work Monroe N Comp

National Conference of Social Work at Milwaukee Most Liberal In Its Attitude Toward Negro In This Country

Observations on Workings

Colored Social Workers in Attendance Have Prominent Part in Activities of Conference Through All Sessions

By EUGENE KINCKLE JONES

Executive Secretary, National Urban League

The National Conference of Social Work with a membership close to 5,000 persons from all over the United States which met in Milwaukee, Wis., June 22nd-29th, 1921, is perhaps the most liberal large conference body in its attitude towards the Negro in this country. Each year in its week's discussion of the many social problems of the day considerable thought is given to social problems as they affect Negro life.

In Milwaukee as in other cities numerous colored social workers were seen in earnest conversation with the leading white social workers of the country in the lobbies of hotels and in the corridors of the great auditorium where the conference meetings were held and seated in the small conference rooms and around the conference desks of various national organizations. This is a most effective means of pushing propaganda favorable to the race.

On several occasions in the highly technical Research Division where the most learned experts of the country were considering methods on the handling of statistical facts such colored experts as Charles S. Johnson, former associate executive secretary of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations, o dwn ericortrhdaway

now director of research of the national Urban League Monroe N. Work, director of records and research, Tuskegee Institute, and Forrester B. Washington were the central figures in discussing new methods and points of approach in the presentation of hitherto unpublished facts or in the suggestions of new means of recording evidences of social progress.

Charles S. Johnson gave a summary before this group of his study of public opinion on the Negro which will soon be published in connection with the Report of the Chicago Commission on Race Relations.

Disproving Derogatory Prophecies.

T. Arnold Hill, executive secretary of the Chicago Urban League on Wednesday, June 29th, addressed the Division on Industrial and Economic Problems on the subject "Present Status of the Negro in Industry." He emphasized the fact that the experience of the nearly 500,000 Negroes who have migrated to the north during recent years has disproved the derogatory prophecies that have been made about the probable results of this migration.

He stated that in Detroit the death rate of Negroes has actually declined five or six per cent. although its Negroes population has increased over 400 per cent. The rigors of northern climate therefore did not produce the epidemics and abnormal death rate which detractors have predicted. He stated that the migration is still continuing despite the great amount of unemployment in northern cities. He spoke in part as follows:

"Repeated efforts to induce Negroes to return to the South have been futile. One young fellow who had been in Chicago three days was asked why he came. 'To try to get work,' he said. 'Did you not know there is no work in Chicago?' 'Yes,' he said, 'I also know there is no work in Missiissippi, and I would rather be out of work in Chicago than out of work in Mississippi.'

"The employment situation in Chicago called forth the strongest efforts of the Chicago Urban League. It organized ministers and social workers, who undertook the feeding and sleeping of unemployed Negroes. During six months, January 1st to June 22nd, the Chicago Urban League served over 40,000 meals and furnished sheiter on more than 17,000 occasions."

The Need of Preparation.

The audience was much interested in the question as to whether social workers generally should advise Nego youth to prepare themselves for all lines of work whether the opportuity for using their training is immediately apparent or not. A vicious circle is kept up, it was claimed by the speaker, when we fail to have Negroes prepared when openings suddenly come. Negroes have lost many good positions by failing to prepare themselves becau e they could not use their training immediately.

In the discussion of Community Problems held under the "Community Division," E. T. Atwell, field representative of the Community Service, Inc., at the request of the chairman, Mr. Braucher, replied to the questions asked from the audience as to "Why do not Negroes combine their social organizations and avoid duplication?", and "Why do Negro leaders disagree on policy?". Mr. Atwell replied that there was but little duplication in national Negro organizations, especially in the case of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People and the National Urban League, as special inquiry was made about these two organizations which are working, one in the field of political and civic rights, and the other in the field of social service. As to Negro leaders disagreeing, Mr. Atwell replied quite facetiously that Negroes had adopted themselves quite skillfully to the American custom of developing independence of thought and that Negro thinkers, like white thinkers, do not agree on all questions of public discussion. The ripple of humorous applause that ran through the audience showed that the audience had immediately grasped the significance of Mr. Atwell's reply.

The question was raised by some of those attending the Conference as to whether there should be formed a separate National Negro Conference of Social Work, but it was the consensus of opinion of the thoughtful members who have been associated with the body for some years that no efforts of this kind should be made, as the problems round by social workers among colored people were exactly the same problems and required the same method of approach and solution as those handled in connection with our racial groups.

Social Workers Present.

Other well known social workers observed in Milwaukee, in addition to those already mentioned, were Dr. Geo. Cleveland Hall, member of the executive board of the National and Chicago Urban Leagues, and member of the Chicago Race Relations Commission; A. L. Jackson, member of the educational committee of the National Urban League; Wm. R. Conners, of the Cleveland branch of the Urban League; F. T. Lane of the Kansas City Urban League; E. A. Carter of the Louisville Urban League; John C. Dancy of the Detroit Urban League; R. R. Wright, Jr., editor of the "Christian Recorder," Philadelphia; Forrester E. Washington, director of Research of the Community Union, Detroit, Mich. In all, there were thirty or more colored delegates in attendance at the meeting.

Dr. R. R. Moton was reelected a member of the executive board of the conference and Mr. Robert Kelso of Boston was elected president of the conference. The next meetting of the National Conferencee of Social Work is to be held early in June, 1922, in Providence, R. I. Already plans are being laid for securing large Negro representation at the 1922 conference and more discussions of those problems affecting the Negro.

The daily papers of Miiwaukee, both morning and afternoon gave liberal space to quotations from the speeches of Negro delegates and interviews held with the colored social workers, over the problems affecting the race. This is just a part of the many evidences of the democratic spirit which formed the atmosphere of Milwaukee. The delegates could secure meals and accommodations without any difficulty and it was observed that the colored citizens lived in all parts of the city and in numerous instances occupied apartments in houses where many of the other tenants were white.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions - 1921.

Missouri

Improvement of.

SOCIAL WORKERS MEET AT KANSAS C.

St Louis Argus 5/13/21

(Special To The Argus)

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 12. — The Committee on Negro Problems of the Missouri Social Workers' Conference met today in Kansas City to formulate the program for the annual State Conference for social work which will be held in St. Joseph next November 13, 14, 15.

The Committee is composed of Mrs. M. L. Crosthwait, Kansas City; Prof. C. C. Hubbard, Sedalia; Mrs. Ida Walker, St. Joseph; Pres. Clement Richardson, Lincoln Institute, Jefferson City, and Geo. W. Buckner, Executive Secretary of St. Louis Urban League, Chairman.

Mr. Buckner said to an Argus reporter before leaving Wednesday night: "The purpose of calling the Committee together at this time is to decide upon a program which will meet our needs and have the several papers show the results of research. Heretofore, we have been given slight considration in the annual State Conference due in no small way to our lack of scientific knowledge of State problems, coupled with little or no interest in their solution. This year many colored workers will attend and we expect larger results."

Mr. Buckner will spend Monday in Columbia where he will meet with a group of white and colored citizens in the interest of Urban League work

How Urban League of Provident Association Came Into Existence

St Louis Argus 9/2/21

The beginning of the Urban league goes back to the work of the Committee on Social Service among the Colored people, who decided in 1912 that a thorough investigation of the local situation was the first step in outlining a constructive program of local race betterment. After an unsuccessful attempt on their part, they appealed to the School of Social Economy which appointed Wm. A. Crossland, then a fellow in that institution, to make the study. So acceptable was Crossland's work and so genuinely sincere were the colored people in promoting their industrial interests, that by 1915 through Mr. Roger N. Baldwin, then a professor of Sociology at Washington University, efforts were made to have the Committee on Social Service affiliated with the National Urban League whose program especially fitted the needs of the urban colored people.

Accordingly, in the spring of 1918 when the shortage of labor was at its peak, the committee decided to broaden the scope of its work and render more efficient service to the community. An executive secretary was employed and the name of the committee on Social Service was changed to the Urban League of the St. Louis Provident Association. The work was divided into three departments—the Industrial, the Neighborhood and the Educational.

Industrial Department

Since the establishment of the Urban League more than 20,000 people have come to the building in search of employment, information, and advice. During 1920 thirteen new business firms were induced to use members of our Race for the first time. Over 100 business establishments regularly use the Industrial Department for selected help and in 10 different establishment serious trouble has been prevented through our Industrial Secretary.

During the war period, when the newcomers from the South were unaccustomed to city life and did not regard punctuality, sobriety, and an honest day's work of paramount importance, Welfare workers were placed in many of the industrial plants usings a large percentage of Negro labor. The league placed two such workers with firms here. The League has also placed more than 3,200 people among whom were the first colored girls used in the leather industry in St. Louis.

During 1918-20 plant meetings were conducted in many of the large plants

Noonday Meeting at a Large Plant

at which talks on efficiency, thrift, and other practical subjects were emphasized. The League has held more than 100 such meetings. Since the depression the Employment Secretary regularly gives office talks to the hordes who come in search of jobs. That theses morale talks are helpful is evidenced by such expressions as, "I will spend my money more carefully than I have," "The next time I have a job I will try to be more neat," "Look at my bank account since you made the talk," etc.

The League aims not only to place a man or woman on the job, but also to help him or her make good. The follow-up work is regarded of utmost importance as the sum total of every man's work determines the estimate of the race.

Neighborhood and Recreational Department

To improve the general conditions among those living in the congested districts many of whom came during the war period, the League estabtablished the Neighborhood Department which has provided wholesome recreation through the use of four public school buildings. 67 teachers and others volunteered their services in directing the activities at the four centers. In addition to wholesome games for children and adults, classes were formed in basketry, needle work, millinery, beading, crocheting and plain sewing. Over 1,000 articles were made last school session alone, and more than 800 people attended the various classes. Adults who had never played since childhood joined the several recreational classes and renewed their youthful vigor. More than 5,000 have attended entertainments and exercises promoted by this department.

The League Makes Possible First Grade Manual

At the close of the first year of this department 150 children and adults had been enrolled in the two public school centers. So enthusiastic had they become that the parents requested the League to continue the work in the summer. Through the co-operation of the Ladies' Auxiliary of the Urban League, the Neighborhood Department was able to establish the first Grade Manual. So successful was the project that upon the insistant request of the League throughout the year the Board of Education decided to establish a grade manual in the L'Ouverture School on the same ground as that for the whites.

This department has been called upon from time to time to give advice and assistance to mothers regarding many problems affecting the guidance of their children.

Closely connected with the classes in the schools are the neighborhood clubs organized for the purpose of meeting the needs of a particular neighborhood. In such groups the making of a menu, the care of the home, stimulating interest in prenatal and post-natal care of mothers, the making over of old clothes, and many other practical everyday topics are discussed. A genuinely wholesome neighborhood atmosphere is thus created and many valuable contacts heretofore missing are made.

Dental Clinic Department

The Dental Clinic which is accessible to 11,000 school children has served more than 5,000 since the League took it over and the commercial value of the work is estimated at more than $6,000. School children from all of the colored schools in the city are sent to this clinic. After final treatment the children are given literature for their parents. In this way the gospel of clean teeth and good health is carried back to the home.

Last year in an effort to have the children and their parents co-operate in providing for the maintenance of the clinic a penny campaign was carried on in the public schools in which more than 15,000 children, parents, and teachers co-operated. New apparatus valued at more than $300 has been installed, thus adding more comfort and better service to the children.

Educational Department

The first accomplishment of the Educational department was the promotion of a beginners' class in Social Service. In this undertaking the League had the hearty co-operation of the Board of Education and the work proved a success. Thirty-four enrolled and the class closed with an attendance of twenty. The class was carried on again this year with success.

This department aims to keep the public informed on the general activities of the League and the community needs through publicity in the columns of newspapers and magazines. In this connection the work of the League has received most favorable consideration in The St. Louis Argus, St. Louis Clarion, St. Louis Post-Dispatch, St. Louis Globe-Democrat; Chicago Defender, Crisis, Competitor, and many other newspapers and magazines. A record of the publicity of the League is kept on file.

Because of the lack of contact among social workers, the Urban League called together early in May, 1920, social workers from fifteen different agencies and organized the Social Workers Conference, at whose meetings during the past two years many of the most prominent speakers have appeared. As the outcome of one of these meetings the League was able to place the first Colored Municipal Nurse of the City of St. Louis and her work has proved entirely satisfactory.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

The most far-reaching piece of health work ever attempted in St. Louis was that of the Social Workers Conference in putting over the Health Campaign of last May. It is estimated that thru the various meetings more than 40,000 people were reached and more than 50,000 pieces of literature were distributed. In this undertaking the Conference had the full support of every white agency dealing with health problems. So successful was the work that all of the leading daily newspapers gave most favorable editorial comment. The Executive Secretary of the Urban League was re-elected president of the Social Workers Conference for the ensuing year.

The League has been called upon by the Chamber of Commerce and other agencies to make special investigations relative to white and colored individuals and organizations. In addition, the League has rendered service to individuals and organizations in various parts of the country. It has gathered information for its National Organization in New York City, the Student Department of the International Y. M. C. A., the State Bureau of Labor Statistics, and other organizations.

Because of the efficiency and standards of the League its activities have been reported on by the Executive Secretary in other parts of the country having appeared before groups in Milwaukee, Chicago, New York, Newark and Tulsa. In this connection, it is noteworthy to mention that the Executive Secretary was the first colored speaker that has ever appeared before the students of Lindenwood College, an institution for girls at St. Charles, Mo.

This department has aimed to interest smaller communities in the need for improved living conditions among the colored citizens. It is thus possible that Joplin, Columbia, Hannibal, and several other cities in Missouri will at least have inter-racial committees in an effort to improve relationship between white and colored people, securing larger facilities for the latter. Because of the League's interest and work in promoting social service among the smaller communities its Executive Secretary was made chairman of the State Committee on Negro Problems of the State Social Workers Conference which will convene at St. Joseph, Mo., in November.

Immediately after the Tulsa massacre of June 1st, the National League requested the local organization to release its Secretary for special work at Tulsa. A month was spent in laying the foundation for an Urban League and in promoting inter-racial understanding. It is expected that an Urban League will be established in the fall. The Urban League of the St. Louis Provident Association shares with other organizations and individuals the satisfaction of helping the City of Tulsa and the 10,000 Negroes made homeless and destitute by the riot.

How the Public has Viewed the Work

When the work was begun nearly four years ago many of the most ardent admirers of improved social service were skeptical as to the outcome However, it is indeed most encouraging to the Committee of Management and the staff workers to have knowledge of the many favorable comments coming from leading white and colored people regarding the usefulness of the Urban League.

The League Employs Five Workers With a Budget of $12,000

In setting forth the accomplishments of the League we are ever mindful of the fact that the moral and financial assistance which has made this work possible has not been given to the League as such, but to the community for its own betterment, and we hope, as its trustees, that our stewardship has been satisfactory. The League acknowledges its indebtedness to the many volunteers who through the several departments and in financial and other campaigns have given so loyally their service in helping the Urban League to grow.

The committee of management is composed of the following: Rev. Jno. W. Day, chairman; J. L. Usher, vice chairman; C. H. Turner, secretary; Mrs. Ben Bradley, Mrs. Percival Chubb, Dr. W. P. Curtis, David E. Gordon, Mrs. J. H. Hoskins, Edward K. Love, Mrs. W. S. McChesney Jr., Dr. J. W. McClellan, Mrs. N. A. McMillan, J. E. McWorter, George B. Mangold, Mrs. Scott Porter, Mrs. H. A. Smith, Mrs. S. P. Stafford, Audenried Whittemore, Miss Sara Young, George W. Buckner, executive secretary.

Mo. Comish Files Vital Information

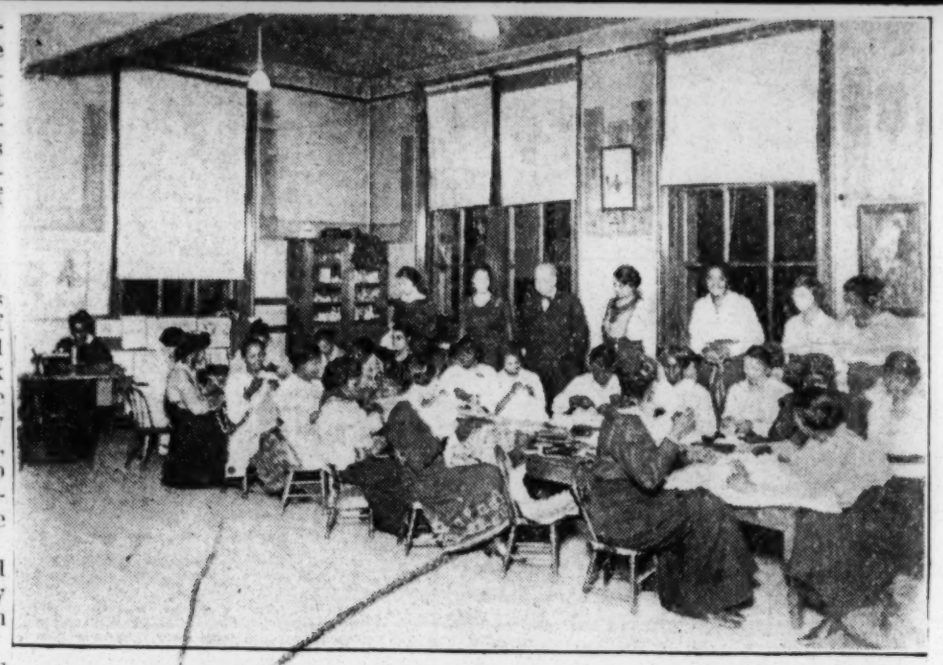
The Chicago Defender 10/1/21

St. Louis, Mo., Sept. 30.—The semi-annual report of the Missouri industrial commission has been made public. The state of Missouri has the distinction of having the only state commission in the country none of whose personnel is white. There are sixteen commissioners, one from each congressional district, and a salaried secretary.

In the report much space is given to the housing survey in large cities. This covers increased rentals, sanitation, etc., and does not stop at describing conditions as they actually exist. In southeastern Missouri it is pointed out that there exist practices which are against the laws of the state. These practices are of both a social and economic nature. Agriculture and education are also given their proper place in the report.

The commissioners drew up what they considered an excellent basis for an anti-lynching law. Further, they recommended the appointment of an inter-racial committee for the state and the appointment of deputies to state positions where the work of various departments demanded such service.

During the past year the work of the commission has been in the nature of an investigation. It is known that some of the information secured is of vital concern and of a sensational character. This knowledge has been withheld from the public because it is felt that it would not be prudent to divulge it at this time. The bulk of it is being kept on file at the office of the secretary for the use of state officials. N. C. Bruce is chairman of the commission.



Class In Sewing at Simmons Neighborhood Center

Class In Millinery At Waring Neighborhood Center

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions - 1921.

New Jersey

NEWARK N J STAR
MARCH 8, 1921

To Open Community Centre

The first colored boys' community centre will open here Friday night in the basement of St. John's Church, Academy and Plane streets, with Harry M. Stuart executive. It will be known as the Lincoln Boys' Community Centre and will be kept open every night.

NEWARK N J EVE NEWS
MARCH 30, 1921

Reports on Community Work Among Colored Children Here

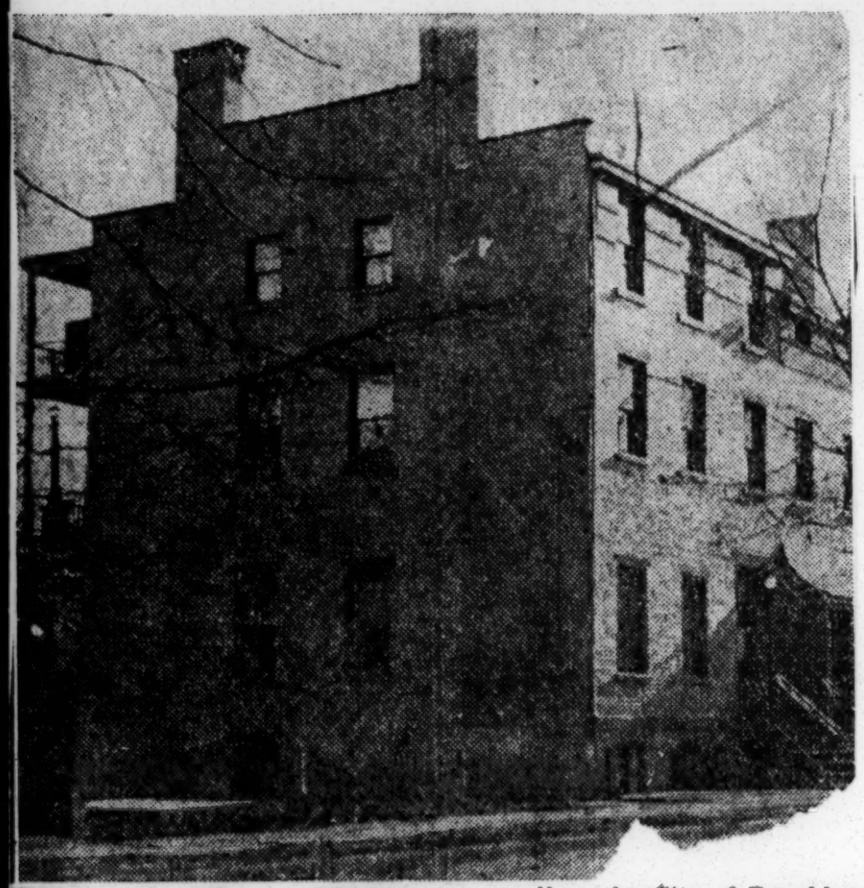
Results of the first month of community boys' work among colored children were heard at a meeting of the Newark Council for Colored Boys' Work held in the Y. M. C. A. board room yesterday afternoon. H. M. Stewart, paid executive of the work, read his report on the Lincoln Center at St. John's Methodist Episcopal (Colored) Church in Academy street, where 200 boys are enrolled. Tentative plans for the opening of a second center were discussed and May 1 set as the date for the opening if the proper location can be obtained. The furnishings will be donated by the colored department of Community Service, Inc.

A training class for colored men as leaders in boys' work and colored scout troops will be started some time in the near future, it was decided. Organizations represented at the meeting included the Boy Scouts, the Central Community Y. M. C. A. Work and negro representatives of the Community Service, Inc.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 74

Social Conditions, Improvement of -1921.

New York.



Gift of Mrs. William Bancroft Hill Proves One of the Most Important Steps Taken in Poughkeepsie in Social Ways in Many Years.

POUGHKEEPSIE N Y COURIER
NOVEMBER 13, 1921

The Christian Colored Community House, at 69 Catharine Street, the gift of Mrs. William Bancroft Hill, one of Poughkeepsie's newer institutions, has already proven to be one of the most useful social centers. Those interested in its activities are delighted with the success of the new community house and feel that its institution was one of the most important steps that has been taken in the community in a long time.

The new community house is for the use of the colored people of the whole community—Dutchess County as well as the City of Poughkeepsie. Already it is being taxed to capacity. This is one certain indication of its usefulness.

The building was intended by Mrs. Hill to be the home of all the colored people of the community who cared to take advantage of the hospitality it offered. The colored people of the community accepted the gift in the spirit in which it was given them. They regard it as their home and they are taking advantage of its hospitality. And hospitality is there without measure.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, who came here from Cincinnati, are in charge of the community house. Both are well fitted for the work in hand. Only the other night the young people who use the community house presented to Mrs. Smith a wrist watch of gold as a token of their appreciation of her fine work.

Before coming to Poughkeepsie Mrs. Smith taught in the public schools of Baltimore and Cincinnati and was principal of one of the largest colored schools in the former city. Mr. Smith is a graduate of music and has been a volunteer worker in mens' and boys' clubs. He has just completed a course of study in New York.

"So many people leave their millions to Tuskegee and for the use of the Southern Negro, and do not realize that a need just as great exists in the North," said Mrs. Smith. "I know in Cincinnati, conditions are appalling. Of the 50,000 colored population of that city, only about three per cent. finish school.

"I want to teach the beauty of service. I know many women who are unable to use girls in their homes—girls who need the positions—because there is nothing that those girls can do. 'I put her to washing,' the mistress will say, 'and she couldn't wash. Nor could she wash dishes or wait on table.' The reason is plain—she did not know how to serve, and what chance is there for an uneducated girl who does not know how to serve? It is the beauty of service—competent service—that I want to impress upon my girls."

The work at the Community House will include classes in household arts—cooking, laundering, domestic science, sewing and millinery. Mr. Smith plans to organize glee clubs, and lead in the singing of Negro spirituals, folksongs and choruses, and he also hopes to organize a colored orchestra. Under his direction, there is little doubt but that much musical talent among the colored population of Poughkeepsie will be brought to the surface.

An employment bureau will be run in connection with the house with a department for trained women workers under Mrs. Smith and a similar one for men under Mr. Smith.

Here are the aims of those in charge of the Community House as defined by Mrs. Smith:

"To be 100 per cent. Christian American citizens.

"Through intelligent thrift, industry and culture to make Poughkeepsie illustrate the Fatherhood of God and brotherhod of man.

"To so serve that we will lift as we climb.

"That the Y. W. C. A. shall never regret what it has done for the Negroes of Poughkeepsie.

"To prove ourselves worthy of Dr. and Mrs. Hill's gift."

The building on Catharine Street contains twelve rooms. In it are found a parlor which serves as an auditorium, a box ball alley and luncheonette, rooms where quiet and music may be enjoyed by both sexes, public baths for both sexes, a rest room for girls and women and departments for instruction in domestic science, sewing and household arts. On the upper floor is a flat for special workers.

Every Sunday afternoon from four until five o'clock there is a community consecration meeting.

At the community house there is maintained, a community choral society, an orchestra, there are Bible stories and songs and the young folks altogether have a lot of good times.

The home is very nicely furnished. Every bit of furniture is of the best grade and in finest condition. There is an atmosphere of refinement in the whole place. A kindly greeting is extended to all visitors and the young folks who make it their home—their social center—are taking keen interest in the work there.

In presenting this property to the Young Women's Christian Association for the benefit of the colored people of the community Mrs. Hill contributed to the community a service that cannot be measured in dollars and cents.

Social Condition 1921.

Improvement of.

National Urban League Holds 10th Annual Meeting, Feb. 2

New York Age

Successful Year's Work Shown in Stabilizing Labor Conditions and in Distributing Workers in Various Districts.

New York Cage 2/12/21

The annual meeting of the National Urban League held at Russel Sage Foundation on February 2nd, 1921, brought together an interested group of members and friends of the organization. Eugene Kinckle Jones, executive secretary, presented a brief resume of the year's work calling attention to the growth of the work and the successful efforts of the various leagues in stabilizing labor and distributing workers in districts adjacent to the cities, especially during the period of unemployment. More than 50 personnel men placed by the League during the past three years have assisted the industrial secretaries in this work.

The League and its branches spent $185,000 this year and their program of securing jobs and seeking to improve the living conditions and health of the worker and his family. The auditor's statement presented at this meeting showed that the National and New York Urban Leagues receipts were $41,761.09.

New Board Members.

John T. Emlen of Philadelphia, reporting for the nominating committee, recommended the addition of three members to the executive board and presented the names of Mrs. V. Moors of Boston, J. R. Paul Brook of Atlantic City, and Dr. Plato Durham, dean of Emory College, Atlanta, Georgia, who were unanimously accepted.

Samuel Sachs, New York banker, was one among several speakers who commented on the League's work and program. He spoke of the present financial depression but insisted that the service of the League to the community, especially in its educational program, must be carried on; that the eighteen placements aggregating salaries of $32,600 reported for the educational department by the executive secretary, is suggestive of the work that may be done in this line.

Dr. Dillard a Vice-President.

Following the annual meeting the organization went into executive session and completed the election of officers and committees for the year. Mrs. B. B. Mumford and Dr. James H. Dillard were added as vice-presidents.

Among the members of the board in attendance were L. Hollingsworth Wood, president; John T. Emlen and Mrs. E. B. Leaf of Philadelphia; Mrs. Henry G. Leach, Fred R. Moore, Miss Elizabeth Walton, Dr. E. P. Roberts, Roger N. Baldwin, Dr. William H. Brooks, Abraham Lefkowitz, W. R. Valentine, principal Bordentown School, Bordentown, N. J., and William H. Baldwin 3rd.

Urban League Announces Fellowships

Fellowships Opened To Persons Who Engage in Social Service Work

Savannah Tribune 4/3/21

New York, April 4—In announcing the 1921-1922 fellowships for social workers which are now being offered by the National Urban League attention is called to the fact that there is still demand for the trained social worker especially for men.

These fellowships are opened to persons promising to engage in social work of some form as a life work. Such work includes secretaryships of betterment organization, recreation and playground supervisors, superintendents of charitable institutions, probation officers and similar service.

Despite the many applications there are positions unfilled because they require specilly trained workers.

Sixteen placements were made last year by the Educational Department in such positions as community workers, executive secretaries and assistants to executives, investigators, industrial secretaries, social visitors, club workers for boys and girls, case workers not filled largely because properly trained and experienced workers were lacking.

The two "fellow" who finsihed in June 1920 from the New York school of Social Work had choice of several positions. One of these, Maurice Moss has charge of Federick Douglass Recreation Center for boys and for young men in Toledo, where he is doing splendid work with more than 150 boys organized in athletic clubs. Miss Vashti Maxwell, the other 1920 "Fellow" on finishing her training became assistant industrial secretary of the New York Urban League handling juvenile placement work and girls' club work.

Further information and application blanks will be supplied by the Educational Committee of the National Urban League, 127 East 23rd street New York.

New York

COMMUNITY SERVICE.

New York, April 22.—Surpassing in interest and enthusiasm even the hopes of its sponsors, the Community Leaders' Institute in Recreation was held during the past week at the public library by North Harlem Community Service, of which B. B. Church is the director, was an event long to be remembered.

E. T. Atwell, field director of the Bureau of Colored Work in Community service, who was in charge of the institute, sounded the keynote of the week's program when he said at the opening: "We come to quicken the interest of the chosen leaders of this community in the recreation movement. We hope to do this by means of lectures and demonstration work." How well this promise was fulfilled is attested by the fact that people from as far as Jersey City and points on Long Island came every night, while the enrollment and attendance gradually increased to the full capacity of the auditorium.

Men and women talented as specialists conducted the various activities. Among these were: Mrs. Corinne Thomas Christy, in games and folk dances; Mrs. Ethel Clarke, Kenneth Clark and William Van de Wall in music, and Mrs. May Pashley Harris in dramatics. These were in turn assisted by people of the community most noted for special endeavor in professional life. The local workers were: Dr. Leo Fitz Nearon, Harry T. Burleigh, the Rev. Floarda Howard, Miss Ernestine Rose, Mrs. Dora Cole Norman and Miss Sara C. Clapp. Clarence E. Muse rendered selections from "Dr. Jekyl and Mr. Hyde."

Harry T. Burleigh took as his subject, "Negro Music," and pointed out the fact that the spirituals were unlike other folk songs. He also said that such an organization as community service is essential to the Race's fullest developments.

Those on the local committee who sponsored this institute were: Charles C. Allison, Jr., chairman; Wm. C. Anderson, Jr., B. B. Church, Miss Jessie Fauset, Mrs. Sarah Carr Fields, John D. Hadwin, Mrs. Anna Stovall, Mrs. Marie Jackson Stuart and Mrs. Wilhelmina Williams.

NATIONAL URBAN LEAGUE ADDS PROF. LEE TO STAFF

7/2/21

Chicago Defender

New York, July 1—The National Urban League announces that Prof. J. R. E. Lee, principal of Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., has become membership secretary and is located at the headquarters of the league, 127 East 23d street, New York City. Mr. Lee will have supervision of the national and local financial campaigns of the organization and will have charge of the efforts now being made by the league to enlarge its membership. He is considered a valuable asset to the movement because of his many years of experience in executive work and his energy and thorough acquaintance with handling groups of people.

Mr. Lee was a teacher of Latin and mathematics at Bishop College, Marshall, Tex., for ten years, at which time he was also educational missionary for the state. He was located at Tuskegee Institute under Booker T. Washington for 15 years, five years being devoted to the supervision of the department of mathematics and ten years to the directorship of the academic department. For two years he was in charge of the Alabama State Association of Teachers, at which time he increased the membership from 100 to 700.

He was responsible for the organization of the National Association of Teachers in Colored Schools in 1904 and was its president for five years and its directing and corresponding secretary for ten years. He has been principal of the Lincoln High School, Kansas City, Mo., since 1915, during which time the enrollment has increased from 315 to 750.

During the war he was director of one of the loan campaigns and was associated with other war drives as a member of the directing committee. In the community chest campaign of last fall he was the director of the Negro campaign drive, raising approximately $10,000 in this effort. At present he is chairman of the board of directors of the Community Service Urban League of Kansas City.

Carnegie Corporation Gives $8,000 Yearly to N. Y. Body

National Urban League Enabled to Establish Department of Research, With Charles S. Johnson as Director

New York Age 6/25/21

The Carnegie Corporation's gift for the Department of Research and Investigation of the National Urban League is now assured. The League will receive $8,000 per year in quarterly payments for a period of three years. Charles S. Johnson, who has just completed two years of service as associate executive secretary of the Chicago Race Relations Commission appointed by Governor Lowden of Illinois following the Chicago race riot, will take up his duties on July first as director of this department with his office at the headquarters of the National Urban League, New York City. He was previously with the Chicago Urban League.

Immediately after the Tulsa riot, the League sent George W. Buckner, executive secretary of the St. Louis Urban League to Tulsa to help organize a joint committee of white and colored people there and to inaugurate a program which will eventually result in the establishment of Urban League activities. His first letter reads in part as follows: "The whole colored area has been wiped out with only a few houses here and there remaining—these owned mostly by white people. Several thousand have left, and the M. K. and T. Railroad is offering half fare to all who wish to leave. The situation here is black beyond description. I am staying on a cot in the basement of the Tulsa Hotel. I will stay here until the situation has been worked out. In the meantime, I will be working along heading to an organization. The city is still guarded and I had to show my telegrams in order to get a permit to remain here."

Since June 17th, J. R. E. Lee, who has for some years been principal of the Kansas City, Mo., high school, has been the membership secretary of the Urban League. He is conducting a drive for the Columbus, Ohio, Urban League beginning June 22nd. Following this Mr. Lee will conduct a campaign in New York City.

New York Age 3/12/21

WELFARE CENTRE PLANS EVENTS OF INTEREST

New York Age

There was a large gathering of New York's elite at the home of Mrs. Lelia Walker Wilson, 108 West 136th street, on Friday evening, February 25th, at a conference of workers in interest of the Child Welfare and Recreation Center which is to be opened in Harlem. James H. Hubert, executive secretary of the local Urban League, in the course of a few remarks, told how the cases of dis-

tress of poor mothers coming to the League for help had impressed him with the need for the Center.

The Committee in charge, together with the various captains, have mapped out a series of events calculated to surprise even blase New York. A circus, with human animals, a smoker, ladies' minstrel, midnight show, featuring several Broadway stars, Gypsy Carnival, musical, fashion show, children's vaudeville, are just a few of the many affairs which are on the program.

A real old fashioned home cooked dinner will be served by Mrs. Florence Lee, 101 West 140th street, for the benefit of her team, on March 3rd, from 6 to 9 p. m., and on March 17th, at the home of Mrs. Wilson, 108 West 136th street, there will be a smoker (for men only).

Permanent headquarters are at 108 West 136th street, and the next meeting of workers will be held there on Friday evening, March 4th.

Open Community Center for Colored Folk on October 3

POUGHKEEPSIE (N Y) EAGLE
SEPTEMBER 24, 1921

House Given by Mrs. W. B. Hill — Mayor Butts to Speak at Dedicatory Exercises.

TRAINED WORKERS TO BE IN CHARGE

The Community House for colored people at 69 Catherine street has been completely renovated, decorated and furnished and within a short time will be ready for its formal opening. On Monday evening, October 3, dedication exercises will be held, and on the two days to follow, Tuesday, October 4 and Wednesday, October 5, the building will be thrown open for public inspection.

In the meantime, on Thursday evening, September 29, open house for the colored people of Poughkeepsie will be held at the Young Women's Christian Association, that they may have an opportunity to meet Mr. and Mrs. Albert Smith, formerly of Cincinnati, Ohio, who have been engaged to take charge of the branch and who will be resident workers.

One of the best-known colored orators in the country will be the principal speaker that night, when Dr. Leslie Pinkney Hill will make an address. Dr. Hill, who is a Harvard graduate, is one of the lecturers at the University of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Kimball to Preside

Dr. Grace N. Kimball, president of the board of trustees of the Y. W. C. A., will preside at the meeting, and greetings will be brought by Mayor Ralph F. Butts, the Rev. H. Winfred Allen, pastor of the Zion A. M. E. church, and the Rev. B. W. Weeks, pastor of the Ebenezer Baptist church.

After the meeting, there will be a social hour for the 500 colored people who are expected to be present, games will be played and refreshments will be served.

The property at 69 Catherine street was purchased about a year ago by Mrs. William Bancroft Hill, and given to the Y. W. C. A., to be used for a Community House for the colored people of Poughkeepsie, to be in charge of resident workers who will be assisted by colored persons, too, that the work and play of the members might be under the direction entirely of members of their own race, as it was felt that they know better the needs and desires of their own people.

House Remodeled

The house, which joins the colored branch of the Odd Fellows, has been completely remodeled and is one of the most complete Community Houses in this section of the country. Entering the front doors, one is confronted by a handsome living room, spacious and light, which is papered in soft fawn, with white wood-work. Shaded lamps, desks, reading tables and a piano will furnish recreation for the members. At the back of this large living-room is to be found the bowling alley while underneath are club-rooms for boys. On the second floor is a reading room for girls, with a rest-room, and here, too, is a complete kitchen and laundry, where cooking and laundering may be taught, with a bath-room adjoining. A public bath for the men and boys of the association is equipped in the basement. The third floor is given over to the apartment of the resident workers.

Mr. and Mrs. Smith are both unusually competent to take up the kind of work that they will be called upon to do in Poughkeepsie. Mrs. Smith taught in the public schools of Baltimore and Cincinnati and was principal of one of the largest colored schools in the Ohio city. She has also been engaged in community work for her own people in Cincinnati and comes to this city with the highest of references. Mr. Smith, who is a graduate of music, has been a volunteer worker in men's and boys' clubs and has just completed a course of study in New York City.

Mrs. Smith Talks of Work

Mrs. Smith has well-defined ideas as to the kind of work she purposes to do in Poughkeepsie.

"So many people leave their millions to Tuskegee and for the use of the Southern negro, and do not realize that a need just as great exists in the north," she said. "I know in Cincinnati, conditions are appalling. Of the 50,000 colored population of that city, only about three per cent. finish school.

"I want to teach the beauty of service. I know many women who are unable to use girls in their homes,—girls who need the positions —because there is nothing that those girls can do. 'I put her to washing,' the mistress will say, 'and she couldn't wash. Nor could she wash dishes or wait on table.' The reason is plain,— she did not know how to serve, and what chance is there for an uneducated girl who does not know how to serve? It is the beauty of service-competent service—that I want to impress upon my girls."

The work at the Community House will include classes in household arts, — cooking, laundering, domestic science, sewing and millinery. Mr. Smith plans to organize glee clubs, and lead in the singing of negro spirituals, folk-songs and choruses, and he also hopes to organize a colored orchestra. Under his direction, there is little doubt but that much musical talent among the colored population of Poughkeepsie will be brought to the surface.

Plan Employment Bureau

An employment bureau will be run in connection with the house, with a department for trained women workers under Mrs. Smith and a similar one for men under Mr. Smith.

It is because Poughkeepsie has a colored population above the average that Mrs. Hill wished them to have a Community House of their own. The new venture in social science work in Poughkeepsie is a great mark of progress, and the colored people of the city are very happy over their building, and are planning to make splendid use of it.

The Negroes of Buffalo

Sunday 10/22/21

MEMBERS of the Committee on Negro Welfare of the Social Welfare Conference of Buffalo recently charged that the colored people of the city were compelled to live "under very insanitary conditions, in old house which were overcrowded, and that they were obliged to pa exorbitant rents." These statements were sharply challenge by the Realty Owners and Improvement Association. Franc M. Hollingshead, director of the Buffalo Foundation, wi the assistance of Anna L. Holbrook of the Children's A Society and a staff of volunteers, thereupon made a study conditions. Records were made of 429 families. There were found to be 477 child members of these families belonging to 199 different households, thus leaving over half of the homes without children. Only 277 of these children were reported as attending school. There were 748 boarders, 57 per cent of the households studied having one or more. Gainful occupations demanded the services of 99 of the women. As to the charge of insanitary living conditions, investigation showed that over one-fourth of the families were in homes of more than six rooms, while only 37 families occupied homes of three rooms or less. "Two-thirds of the families were found to be paying less than $30 a month rent, although an impression has seemed to prevail that $30 to $40 a month was being demanded quite commonly. In checking over results there were no homes under six rooms noted at a rent of $40 or more." No great overcrowding was found and conditions were much better than had been expected.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions 1921

North Carolina

NEGRO PROBATION OFFICER ADDED TO WELFARE FORCE.

Commissioners Name Jas. E. Phifer—Department Shows Increase, Says Ranson.

Dallas Express 7/9/21.

Charlotte, N. C., July 7.—With the naming of James E. Phifer as Colored probation officer for the city, Lu ius Ranson, county superintendent of public welfare, thinks the department has been given a boost that will result in further elimination of juvenile delinquency.

City commissioners elected Phifer, probation officer to work among colored youths of the city. He will serve at a salary of $75 a month.

Phifer for several months has been assisting the department Mr. Ranson said, as a volunteer worker, but naw he has been made a regular member of the staff. He will look out for neglected, dependent and delinquent children among the Colored population of Charlotte.

Mr. Ranson declared that Phifer has not been given police power and this was never sanctioned by the welfare department. A delegation of Colored citizens appeared before the cimmissioners asking for the appointment of a Negro probation officer, but they went a step further and asked that he be given police power for the protection of Brooklyn, a Negro suburb.

Walter B. Orr, police chief, opposed granting police authority to a Negro, but he has heartily endorsed Phifer as a probation officer solely, without authority to arrest.

Mr. Ranson considers the new officer well qualified for his position. For several years he attended Biddle university here.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Condition - 1921

Ohio

Improvement of.

YOUNGSTOWN O VINDICATOR
FEBRUARY 2, 1921

Booker T. Washington Settlement.

Mr. P. L. Strait, gym director of the Y. M. C. A., who has charge of the gym work for men and boys will meet the Spartans at 7:30 p. m. this evening while the Douglas and Buffaloes will meet the latter part of the evening. The B. T. W. junior team will meet the first part of the evening, Friday, while the latter part will be reserved for the B. T. W. seniors. The library is open for adults on Wednesday evenings from 6:30 to 7:30 p. m.

The Buffaloes held a very successfull meeting Tuesday evening, 24 scouts were present at their regular meeting.

The Tom Sawyers and the Spartans held a practice game Tuesday evening.

A well attended meeting of the cooking class under the direction of Miss Anna Sonnedecker was held at the Settlement Monday afternoon. The basketball team under Mrs. W. B. Brown and Miss Miller met in an interesting meeting Tuesday afternoon at which time arrangements were completed for an entertainment, the proceeds from which will be used to purchase ceremonial costumes. Miss McGuire, chief guardian, was a welcome visitor.

Thursday afternoon at 3:30 p. m. the Campfire girls under the direction of Miss Kerner of the Washington school will meet for gym work.

The Booker girls basketball team played an intensely interesting game at the Central "Y" Tuesday evening.

Entertainment of the community will consist of lectures, moving pictures and community singing. Educational opportunities will include courses in English, Practical Sociology, Arithmetic and First Aid.

Registration for the classes will begin on Monday, Sept. 26th.

Mrs. Mattie D. Anderson is the popular supervisor of this commendable institution and Mr. James Kerns, director of the activities for men and boys.

AMUNITY CENTER OPENS ACTIVITIES

The Call 9/24/21

Very Attractive Program of Education and Entertainment is Announced

The various departments of the Christian Community Center, 2712 Scovill Avenue, are completing preparations for the formal opening on October 3rd. The program for the fall and winter seasons covers a wide scope, including neighborhood Bible classes, teacher training, special religious instruction for children, lessons in dressmaking and plain sewing, millinery, cooking, music, practical hygiene and a course in gymnastics for women and girls. For the particular benefit of men and boys practical electricity will be taught, athletics promoted, a forum organized and rifle, debating and literary clubs formed.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH REEL 14

Social Conditions – 1921.

Improvement of.

Pennsylvania

COMMUNITY CENTER TO COST $300,000

The Biggest Institution In The World Under Construction Of Philadelphia Church

Afro-American 7/23/21

Philadelphia, Pa., July 13—East Calvary M. E. Church, Rev. Chas. A. Tindley, pastor, with a membership of 5,000 has begun work on its large community center on Broad St. below Fitzwater.

Several large properties have been purchased, giving the center all the block onthe west side of Broad St., between Broad and Fitzwater streets, with the exception of two buildings. The new center will cost upward from $300,000. Work of construction has already been begun.

DIVISION OF BEHAVIORAL SCIENCE RESEARCH

Social Condition – 1921.

Tennessee.

Improvement of

NEGRO INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL FIVE YEARS OLD

MEMPHIS TENN APPEAL
DECEMBER 24, 1920

Progress and success have attended the Industrial Settlement Home, 366 South Driver Street—a literary, industrial and social center for colored youths—which is celebrating its fifth anniversary, its work having been inspired by the apparent neglected and untutored condition of so many negro youths who were left to rear themselves.

Five years ago the work was started with faith as capital and a borrowed cot as furniture. Today the building the settlement occupies has been bought and repaired. It now has 14 furnished rooms, including a classroom in which literary lessons are given every day and three nights each week. As a rule, those who come to the home are backward and unclassified educationally, so can be taught with greater success in this special school. Working boys and girls study in the night classes, also some illiterate adults who want to learn.

The sewing room is equipped with machines, dummies and a cutting table. It will accommodate 24 pupils and quilts for the home are made in this workroom. Hats also are made and clothing rehabilitated, each girl being taught to sew, mend, cut and fit.

The domestic science room, called Louise Sachs' hall, is the only one open in that locality for the use of colored girls at all times. It is arranged to accommodate 24 pupils at each lesson. When completed this room will be a model for domestic science use, it is said. Twelve new gas stoves have been added to its equipment by George R. James, chairman of the industrial welfare committee of the Chamber of Commerce. The home also has been presented with a new coal range.

The domestic science course is popular and there always is a waiting list of those who desire to become proficient in advanced cookery. The classes are made up of city and county teachers, housewives, working girls and young people of the home and neighborhood. From those who have taken this course 375 home economic clubs have been organized and all forms of handling of foodstuffs are taught in these clubs, not only in Memphis, but also in other places, and on many plantations in Tennessee, Mississippi and Arkansas. By telephone numerous housewives have been helped to prepare foods which are new to them.

The child's library, one of the new features of the home, is being equipped for the benefit of the young folk in the home and neighborhood. A good reading room long has been needed there and, a friend having $100 for the purpose, an effort will be made to establish a real library.

A laundry has been added and in this the girls are taught to keep their clothing clean and well ironed. One of the girls has charge of the laundry and is responsible for all work turned out by her assistants.

The family kitchen, in which the regular meals are prepared, is managed by one of the girls, who also has charge of the pantries and the food supplies. Here, aside from the regular cooking, beef is corned, vinegar made, fish mackereled and vegetables canned and dried. Each day some form of food is preserved for future use.

The home garden, which is given considerable attention, is one of the greatest assets. From it bushels of foodstuff are gotten during the summer for table use, besides hundreds of jars of different vegetables were canned and bushels dried. All garden work except the first plowing was done by the children. The corn field, which attracted so much attention, was the prize field of the neighborhood, most of the stalks yielding from three to four ears. There was plenty to eat fresh, also to dry and can. The stalks were finally cut and cured for the faithful horse which hauls the food and fuel for the home.

Each day the inmates of the home have their literary, industrial and music lessons. This process of systematic education is perfecting well balanced characters out of material which was at first so crude. Special classes are arranged for the working girls and boys.

The girl from the country who finds herself a homeless stranger in the city is taken in and assisted in the way she most needs help. Many have remained and studied and have left fully prepared to care for themselves.

Many farmers' wives and daughters have come and spent a few weeks between their work times, studied the better way of doing things and have gone back to their neighborhoods better prepared to help their communities.

In the community clubs hundreds of housewives have been helped, thousands of jars of foodstuffs have been canned, bushels dried. Year-round gardens grown and better care of the children, better sewing and better home-keeping are taught.

The neighborhood Sunday school is one of the best meetings held at this time. They gather in all the children and teach them the best way in life.

Although the work has depended largely on friends for support, it is striving hard to become self-supporting and does many things to help earn its maintenance, among which are sewing, baking, mop-making, mat and rug making, cane chair work, quilting and canning.

The Industrial Settlement Home has made wonderful strides within the five years of its life. It deserves support. It is doing a work which is very vital, shaping the lives of the lowly.

With all the help it has received it still has many needs. It needs better sewing room equipment and material on which to sew, books for the library, bed linen, dishes, a large clock, clothes and shoes for children, as well as food and fuel.

From repairs just being finished there is still a debt of about $1,000. For all these things the work is depending on its friends, and kind-hearted ones must assist.

Friends of both races have given free-will offerings, some give monthly sums. The colored employes of many factories, business houses and hotels have given. Some others give monthly. Nearly every colored church gives at least one collection a year. These and many more have helped, for which the home is grateful.

Each Christmas the home makes a special appeal for assistance. All who would spread some real joy can do so by helping this useful work.

Anyone wishing to send a bundle can have it called for by telephoning Bessie W. Simon, directress, Main 4397. Checks may be mailed to Dr. L. R. Ross, 327 Beale Avenue.

Bethlehem House, Nashville, Tenn., a community centre for colored people operated by the women of the Southern Methodist Missionary Council, will be closed for a year, while its new building is being erected. The work has for years had the active cooperation of the authorities and students of both Vanderbilt university and the colored university, Fisk; and its growth has made necessary a larger and permanent home. The two kindergartens and many of the clubs will find temporary shelter this winter in the various neighborhoods to which they minister. A feature of the summer work, before the old building was abandoned, was a vacation Bible school which had a record attendance.

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RECREATIONAL INSTITUTE HELD IN CHICAGO.

Dallis Express.

(By the Associated Negro Press)

Chicago, Feb. 10.—A new interest in community life has been aroused in Chicago by the Recreational Institute which has just been held at the Community House here, under the auspices of Communty Service. The Colored social and civic organizations of the city have had an inspiring and thorough training in the activities which will enable them to impart to the whole community the lesson of using leisure time to the best advantage.

2/12/21

A corps of recreational workers from National Community Service Headquarters, New York, under the direction of Ernest T. Attwell, of Philadelphia, and including Miss Blanche L. Wright, George T. Dickerson, Mrs. Corrine Christy and L. V. Alexis, concluded the work. The opening of the school here is part of a nationwide movement to stiumlate the community spirit among Colored people in every section of the country. Lectures and practical demonstrating forms of healthful amusements recreational study work will constitute the program of the school.

SOCIAL SERVICE BUREAU PUTS ON A COLORED DRIVE

Houston Informer 3/5/21

The Social Service Bureau contributes to the needs of our social life as no other organization does under the direct supervision of our municipality. It approaches the lives of needy colored people from more angles than any organization in our humanitarian network.

The spirit of brotherhood is in caring for the colored unit is manifested in every phase of the work.

We are calling your attention to the fact that the Social Service Bureau gives immediate relief to those who have become incapacitated, administers to them , and often pays the rent; especially if the sufferer is the breadwinner.

The bureau maintains the Bethlehem Settlement with its kindergarten and pays part of the salary of the nurses who visit our schools, examine our children, thereby safeguarding their health.

It has become our duty to assist in fostering causes which have for their end the relief of the unfortunate.

Mr. Julius White will have charge of the street drive and a hearty response is asked for this humanitarian and worthy appeal.

Let us contribute to our own, where it will be appreciated.

W. E. GREEN,

Campaign Director.

BUILD COMMUNITY CENTER

Houston, Tex., Dec. 2.—The first community center for our people is being constructed at Dallas avenue and Paige street and will cost about $30,000. It will have a gymnasium, roof garden, reading room, schoolroom, moving picture room, shower baths and a large playground. It is expected to be ready for use within three months. The Boynton Methodist Episcopal Church, which is being enlarged, is sponsoring the center. **Rev. S. W. Johnson is pastor.**

Chicago Defender 12/3/21

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SALVATION ARMY TO HAVE COLORED BRIGADE.

Possibly Heaven Will Have "Separate But Equal" Accommodations.

Louisville News, 2/3/21

(By The Associated Negro Press.)

Roanoke, Va., Feb. 2.—A Salvation Army Corps of Colored workers is soon to be opened in this city, which will be in charge of workers to be sent from Washington, D. C., it has been announced. The Rev. L. L. Downing has secured a hall in which to start the work, and activities will begin within the next few days.

Now that the Salvation Army has acquired enough funds to become one of the big social welfare movements of the country, it plans, it is said, some sort of program for work among Colored people with separate organizations.

WE ARE TO SHARE IN STREET IMPROVEMENTS

Norfolk News Guide 2/1/21.

It was gratifying information for a large part of Norfolk's citizenship, published in the JOURNAL AND GUIDE of January 29th, as given out by City Manager Ashburner, that the Afro-American sections of the city of Norfolk were to have street improvements, a small part at a time, until they all should have them. This is as it should be. The Afro-American tax-payers of the city are entitled to so much of consideration from the city fathers, not only as an assurance of their own health and conveniences, as well as beautification of their districts, but as an assurance to all of the citizens, who are benefited alike by such improvements.

The streets of Norfolk should all be paved and have plenty of water and water connections. Health requires it. If it can't all be done at once, some of it should be done and from time to time additions to the work should be made so that in time all of the city should have such commonplace but absolutely essential and necessary conveniences, which are inseparable from city life without inducing bad health conditions.

We have no direct voice in the city government, but we pay our share of the taxation necessary to defray the expenses of city government, and we should always, therefore, on this account, have proper consideration in expenditure of the taxation for the general health and convenience, of sections of the city, when they are not good, affect the health conditions of all sections of the city. That is too well known to need enlarged discussion of it, but the truth of it cannot too often be restated.

We are gratified that the city fathers have decided at last to give us a measure of relief in the matter of pavements, and we should not forget those of them who are concerned in giving it to us, and we reasonably expect as we go along that we shall have relief for other necessary improvements as urgently needed as street improvements.

CHARLOTTSVILE VA. PROGRESS
MARCH 18, 1921

TAG DAY

The Community Service Club will hold a "Tag Day" tomorrow for the benefit of a ~~Colored~~ Old Folks' Home. Some money has already been raised for this purpose and the movement is backed by the best colored citizens in this community.

Virginia.

Norfolk Colored Community Center

Journal Guide 5/21/21.

This building on Princess Anne Avenue has been renovated and opened as a Community Center. The building is owned by the Lekies Old Folks Home Association (colored).

Reorganized Community Service Will Launch A Constructive Campaign

Health, Thrift, Social Welfare, Education and Recreation Included In Outline. Strong Organization at Work

Community Service Work among colored people of Norfolk, as re-organized, has formulated and announced a large program of activities for the ensuing year, which if carried out cannot fail to bring about wonderful improvement in local conditions.

The organization proposes to engage in such activities as will promote better health, more thrift, social and educational uplift and recreation.

HEALTH PROGRAM

Regarding the health work proposed the announcement of the committee in charge says:

"A pre-natal clinic is to be held twice a week. A laboratory for urinalysis, etc., is to be maintained. Instruction is to be given to mid-wives of Norfolk twice a week. Class of prospective midwives to be organized, admittance to which may only be obtained upon the candidate possessing certain qualifications and being acceptable to the Health Department. Class in Home Nursing to be organized. A health survey of the colored people of the city is to be made by the nurse in charge of health work."

"The health clinic is to co-operate with the city tuberculosis clinic. Free eye, ear, nose, throat and dental clinic is to be maintained, conducted by Dr. S. O. Fields, specialist, and the colored dentists of the city. Monthly general health talks are to be given at the Center. A special committee on tuberculosis is to study and lay plans for reducing the death rate from this disease."

Thrift, Education, Recreation.

A thrift program is also planned. This department of the work will be carried on in co-operation with the Norfolk Negro Chamber of Commerce. As a motto "A Larger, a Better, a More Thrifty Norfolk," has been adopted by the workers, who expect to make thrift a by-word in Norfolk.

The educational program includes lectures and concerts, and a music club is to be organized. Instruction is to be given in domestic science.

The recreational work proposed embraces the organized direction recreational activities of a healthful and wholesome nature. A boy's club will be organized.

Splendid Quarters

Adequate quarters have been secured for the work to be done, the Lekies Old Folks Home building on Princess Anne avenue having been taken over under a lease. This splendid building is being thoroughly renovated and equipped with such facilities as will be needed for carrying on the work. Already the Mothers' Club is installing equipment for the health clinic. Other equipment is to be added.

The officers of the Community Service board are: Dr. D. W. Byrd, chairman; Rev. D. F. White, vice chairman; Mrs. U. S. Colding, secretary; Dr. F. R. Trigg, treasurer; Rev. C. P. Madison, chairman of the executive board; Rev. M. E. Davis, chaplain. The general committee includes citizens in every walk of life.

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MILWAUKEE WIS JOURNAL
MARCH 27, 1921

Milwaukee ~~Negroes~~ Are Self-Supporting

The Milwaukee negro is self-supporting, according to A. B. Nutt, 290 Third-st, who has made a study of the Urban league's investigation of 109 typical families. Of 454 persons, including women and children, 277 were wage earners and 113 were actually working. Many worked a few hours a day or a few days a month. Those unemployed had been out from one day to seven months. Twenty-six families had no member working. Ten had one or more sick members.

"Notwithstanding the amount of unemployment and sickness only four families were actually receiving aid and six more would need aid shortly unless they obtained work soon," said Mr. Nutt. "The county poor office estimated that twenty-five negro families were receiving aid and the Associated Charities reported seventeen, sixteen of which were also receiving aid from the county poor office."

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General.

Soldiers – 1921

ARMY AND NAVY UNION HONORS NEGRO MEMBER

The New York Age 4/7/21

(Special to The New York Age)

Milwaukee, Wis., With only two colored delegates present, John E. Smith of Washington, D. C., was elected national historian of the Army and Navy Union at its recent session in Milwaukee, Wis., the vote being 149 to 17.

While in the middle west Mr. Smith is visiting a number of temples of Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for the purpose of boosting the Shriners Convention to be held in Washington in August, 1922. Mr. Smith is chairman of the committee of arrangements.

Soldiers – 1921.

Pennsylvania.

MEMORIAL TO COLORED SOLDIERS AT LINCOLN

New York Age 4/16/21

(Special to THE NEW YORK AGE)

Jersey City, N. J. Dr. G. E. Cannon, president, announces that the alumni Association of Lincoln University, Oxford, Pa., is erecting a memorial arch over the main entrance to the University grounds where the new State Highway passes the college. The arch will be dedicated to the men of Lincoln University who served in the World War on Commencement Day, June 7th. This will be the first memorial erected in honor of the Negro soldiers of the Word War by Negroes themselves.

In addition to the building of the arch, the Alumni Association is raising a fund of $50,000 as a gift to the University in appreciation for the many graduates who received their tuition free. Dr. Geo. E. Cannon of Jersey City, N. J. is president of the Alumni Association and Rev. John T. Colbert of Baltimore, Md., is secretary. Rev. John B. Rendall, is president of Lincoln University.